The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

April, 1926 25 Cents

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Educational Content

The realm of physical education presents a great unexplored field. Certain educators have suggested that physical education is not entitled to rank with the other education departments because it is devoid of content. This means that physical education being comparatively new does not boast of a literature or a compilation of technical studies. This is a fair criticism but the situation is rapidly being corrected because many studies are now being conducted by research departments and by individuals. At the present rate of progress it will be only a few years until there will be a mass of scientific data relating to physical education.

The JOURNAL has published many reports of studies that have been made and is available to all who have reached conclusions regarding certain problems and are willing to disseminate the information which they have collected.

The coach or physical director who is not content with his position and who desires to advance in his chosen profession will find that one of the best methods of making progress and growth is that which has to do with original studies. Not everyone is equipped with a mind that is capable of pursuing research studies but nearly everyone can if he will add something to the knowledge of some phase of athletics. The JOURNAL will be glad to publish a list of the problems which different individuals are studying at the present time. If you are conducting an original study and will make the fact known it is reasonable to believe that others may send you material which will be of value. If you are interested in some problem but do not have the equipment for conducting an investigation it is possible that the JOURNAL may be able to assist by getting someone to volunteer to conduct the desired study.

Some of the studies which have been published in the JOURNAL are the following:

Athletic Participation and Scholarship. Paul Rhoton.

The Program of Physical Education. Dr. Paul E. Belting.

Concentration in Athletics. O. H. Vogel.

The Care of Athletes' Feet. George T. Stafford.

Reaction Time of Athletes. Samuel L. Levy.

Scholarship and Physical Performance. T. F. West.

Administration of College Athletics. Dr. Chas. W. Kennedy.

The Care of the Feet. Dr. Walter E. Meanwell.

The Aims of Physical Education. Dr. Paul E. Belting.

The Correlation between Class Work and Athletics. Albert L. Lindel.

Educational Value of Athletics in Schools and Colleges. Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft.

Educational Aims in Competitive Athletics. Fielding H. Yost.

Intercollegiate Golf. Andrew Kerr.

The Treatment for a Charley Horse. Burg & Bast.

Organization and Administration. George Pritchard

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The Reward of Merit

The University of Chicago
The Interscholastic Commission

National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament
FIRST WEEK IN APRIL

National Interscholastic Track and Field Meet
USUALLY LAST WEEK IN MAY

February
Sixth
19 26

Wilson-Western Sporting Goods Co.,
2037 Powell Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen: Attention: Mr. W. L. Robb

You will, no doubt, be pleased to learn that the Thos. E. Wilson & Co. No. WEM "Hidden Lace" Basket Ball has been selected by the Committee and officially adopted for use in all games of the 1926 National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament. Because of the complete satisfaction which the Wilson ball has given during the preceding tourneys, we are confident that our selection will meet with the universal approval of players and coaches.

The new feature of your ball which permits a standardization of air pressure together with other improvements, leads the Committee to believe it will give complete playing satisfaction throughout the event.

The meet will be held March 30 and 31, April 1, 2, and 3, and I trust at that time we will be favored with your usual courteous service.

Very truly yours,
H. O. Crisler

H. O. Crisler
MANAGER INTERSCHOLASTICS

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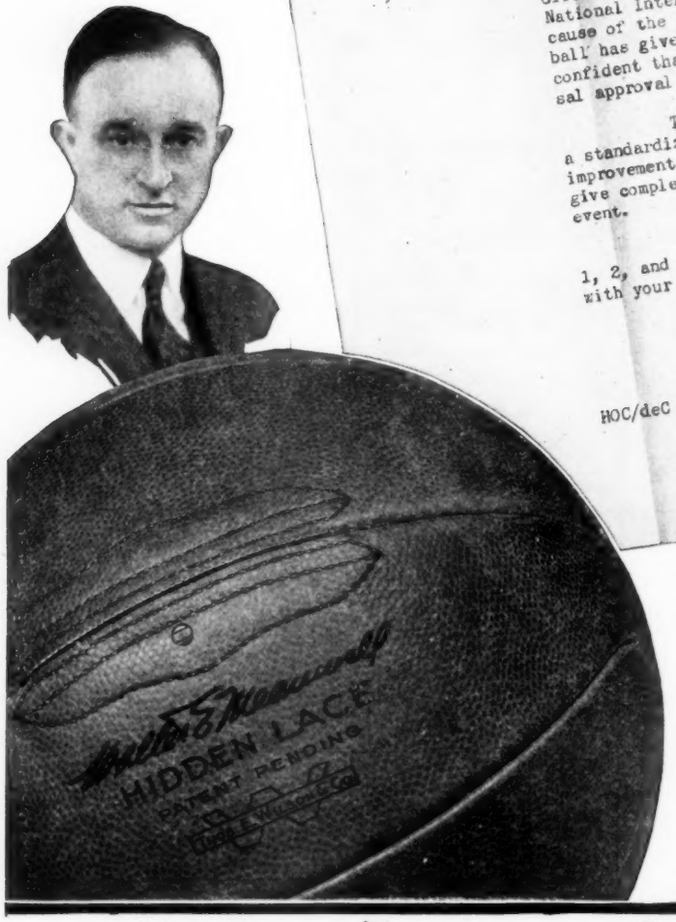

No greater tribute to the merit of the new Wilson Meanwell "Hidden Lace" Official Basket Ball can be offered than its adoption for exclusive use in the **National Interscholastic Championship** tournament.

Coaches and players alike appreciate the significance of such an award—they know that this round, perfect playing ball must meet every requirement of the game in order to receive such signal honor.

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NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Relay Meets Inaugurate Track Season

By John L. Griffith

The great relay meets held this year late in March and throughout the month of April will give an indication of the strength of the different school and college track teams that will later compete for state, conference and national honors

TRACK and field sports are rapidly growing in favor in the educational institutions. In another article in this month's JOURNAL statistics are presented which show that more schools and colleges conduct track as an inter-institutional sport than maintain baseball and football on the same basis. Without doubt the relay meets now held throughout the country have been largely responsible for the growth and development of track athletics. Coming early in the spring these meets provide an impetus for winter training and have served to emphasize the importance of track as a major sport.

The Pennsylvania Relay Carnival

The "Penn Relays" as they are commonly known were first held in 1895. Since that time they have so grown in popularity and the number of contestants has so increased that today they rival in importance the Olympic Games. These games conducted annually by the University of Pennsylvania have served to demonstrate the fact that there is as much if not more sport in a closely contested relay race than in any other form of athletic competition. In 1925 more than five hundred colleges and schools sent teams to the Penn Relays with an aggregate of three thousand athletes. The complaint that our competitive sports minister only to a few contestants can not be lodged against the nationally known relay meets.

Results of the 1925 Pennsylvania Relay Carnival

Held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, April 24-25, 1925

COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP RELAYS

440 yds.—1, Princeton (High, Weeks, Gates, McCready); 2, Penn State; 3, Pennsylvania *42 2-5s
880 yds.—1, Pennsylvania (Hill, Keogh, Wolf, MacDonald); 2, Penn State; 3, Cornell and Georgetown, tie..... *1m.28 1-5s
1 mile—1, Georgetown (Hass, Herlihy, Ascher, Burgess); 2, Yale; 3, Chicago 3m.19s
1 mile freshman—1, Penn State (Bartholomew, Filkins, Sands, Karback); 2, Syracuse; 3, Princeton..... 3m.24 1-5s
2 miles—1, Georgetown (Swinburne, Holden, Sullivan, Marsters); 2, Fordham ..... ‡7m.42s
4 miles—1, Boston Coll. (McCloskey, Lermond, Cavanaugh, Welch); 2, Penn State; 3, Michigan 18m.5 1-5s
Sprint medley (440, 220, 220, 440)—1, Georgetown (Herlihy, Ascher, Hass, Marsters); 2, Chicago; 3, Holy Cross..... *3m.28s
Distance medley (440, 880, 1320, mile)—1, Boston Coll. (McKillop, Welch, Lermond, Cavanaugh); 2, Penn State; 3, Princeton 10m.27 2-5s
1 mile (middle Atlantic states)—1, Rutgers (Henry, Entswile, Barbenheim, Bellis); 2, Johns Hopkins; 3, New York University 3m.26 1-5s

SCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP RELAYS

1 mile (prep)—1, Mercersburg (Pa.) Acad. (Stevens, Butler, Watson, Shotter); 2, St. Augustine, Brooklyn; 3, Lawrenceville, N. J. 3m.28s
1 mile (high)—1, Lakewood, Ohio (Saxer, Murray, Muhler, Cosler); 2, Brooklyn Tech; 3, Central, Newark, N. J..... *3m.28 4-5s
2 mile (prep and high)—1, Huntington, Boston (Wood, Goodwin, Carney, Clark); 2, New Utrecht, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 3, Hamilton Collegiate Inst., Canada 8m.23 2-5s
440 yds.—1, Mercersburg (Shotter, Whitehouse, Curll, Hunsicker); 2, Hill School; 3, De LaSalle ..... ‡43 4-5s
Interscholastic medley—1, Exeter (Nolan, Luce, Smith, Healy); 2, Lakewood; 3, Newtown 4m.44 4-5s
1 mile (Suburban High School)—1, Palmyra (Sullivan, Wood, Behm, Sacks); 2, Lower Merion; 3, Chester..... 3m.33 4-5s
1 mile (Interacademic)—1, Haverford (Biddoe, Scott, D'Andrade, Nicholson); 2, Germantown; 3, St. Luke's (new relay record) 3m.34 1-5s
1 mile (Philadelphia Public Schools)—1, Northeast (Stone, Symons, Hausman, Steppacher); 2, Germantown; 3, Central 3m.37 3-5s

The finish of the 100-yard dash at the Kansas Relays in 1925. Locke of Nebraska winning in 10 seconds.

The finish of the 100-yard dash in the Southern Relay Carnival at Georgia Tech, April 18, 1925. Barrientos (University of Havana), first; Nelson (Auburn), second; Green (Auburn), third.

1 mile (Philadelphia Catholic High Schools)—1, Roman Catholic (Connolly, McKeaney, McEntee, McCarthy); 2, West Philadelphia Catholic; 3, St. Joseph's (new relay record).....3m.34 2-5s

SPECIAL EVENTS

100 yds run—1, Hubbard (Michigan); 2, Porritt (Oxford, Eng.); 3, Schoonmaker (N. Y. Univ.); 4, Irwin (Ohio State).....9 4-5s
220 yds. run—1, Hill (Pennsylvania); 2, Torrence (Penn State); 3, Porritt (Oxford, Eng.).....22s
2 mile run—1, Phelps (U. of Iowa); 2, Shimek (Marquette); 3, Schmidt (Columbia); 4, Calhoun (U. S. Nava. Acad.).....9m.27s
120 yds. hurdles—1, Moore (Penn State); 2, Snyder (Ohio State); 3, Woods (Butler); 4, Scattergood (Princeton).....14 4-5s
400 metrs. hurdles—1, Lord David W. Burghley (Cambridge, Eng.); 2, Snyder (Ohio State); 3, Gegan, Georgetown; 4, Gibson, Fordham 54 4-5s
High jump—1, Poor (Kansas); 2, Deacon (Yale); 3, Baxter (Delaware); 4, Bates (Penn State) 6ft.3in
Broad jump—1, Woods (Butler); 2, Snyder (Ohio State); 3, Deacon (Yale); 4, Reilly (Princeton) 24ft.1-4in
Hop, step and jump—1, Snyder (Ohio State); 2, Sturtridge (DePauw); 3, Richards (New York Univ.); 4, Blum (New York Univ.) 44ft.1in
Pole vault—1, Harrington (Notre Dame), Bontecous (Cornell) and Bradley (Princeton), tie; Harrington won toss.....12ft.6in
Shot put—1, Hills (Princeton); 2, Charles (Bowdoin); 3, McClean (Pennsylvania); 4, Bowen (Cornell) 47ft.1 7-8in
Discus—1, Charles (Bowdoin); 2, Gates (Princeton); 3, Coleman (Pennsylvania) 135ft.3 3-8in
Hammer—1, Taylor (Pennsylvania); 2, Gates (Princeton); 3, Bowen (Cornell); 4, Biggs (Syracuse) 163ft.7 1-2in
Javelin—1, Northrup (Michigan); 2, Bench (Yale); 3, Rountree (Vanderbilt); 4, Frieda (Chicago) 193ft.11 3-8in
Decathlon—1, Plansky (Georgetown); 2, Norton (Georgetown); 3, Sturtridge (DePauw); 4, McConnell (Alfred) 7023.094pts

*New record for the meet.
‡New world's record.

The Program for the 1926 Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, April 23, 24, 1926

CHAMPIONSHIP RELAYS

Friday, April 23

1. Sprint Medley College Relay Championship of America—Thomas S. Gates Challenge Cup.
   (First man will run 440 yards; second and third each 220 yards; fourth, 880 yards.)
2. Distance Medley College Relay Championship—Robert C. Hill Challenge Cup.
   (First man will run 440 yards; second, 880 yards; third, three-quarters of a mile; fourth, one mile.)
3. Quarter-Mile College Relay Championship of America—Phi Kappa Psi Challenge Cup.
   (Each man will run 110 yards.)
4. Interscholastic Medley Relay Championships of America for both High and Preparatory Schools. —Theta Chi Challenge Cup.
   (First man will run 880 yards; second, 440 yards; third, 220 yards; fourth, one mile. New distance.)
5. Interscholastic Quarter-Mile Relay Championship of America for both High and Preparatory Schools —Alpha Tau Omega Challenge Cup.
   (Each man will run 110 yards.)

Saturday, April 24

6. Half-Mile College Relay Championship of America —Mask-and-Wig Challenge Cup.
7. One-Mile College Relay Championship of America—Mike Murphy Challenge Cup.
8. Two-Mile College Relay Championship of America—Meadowbrook and William N. Wallace Challenge Cups.
9. Four-Mile College Relay Championship of America —Sydney E. Hutchinson Challenge Cup.
10. One-Mile Freshman College Relay Championship of America.
11. One-Mile Preparatory School Relay Championship of America—Alpha Sigma Phi Challenge Cup.
12. One-Mile High School Relay Championship of America—Lambda Chi Alpha Challenge Cup.
13. Interscholastic Two-Mile Relay Championship of America, For Both Preparatory and High Schools —Alpha Chapter, Phi Kappa Sigma Challenge Cup.
14. 480-Yard Shuttle Hurdle Relay Championship of America.
    (Each man will run 120 yards over high hurdles.)

In the 480-yard Shuttle Hurdle Relay Championship each contestant will run the standard 120-yard high-hurdle race, and at the end of this distance passes the baton to the second member of the team, who runs back over the same lane as the first man. The second runner passes it to the third runner, and so on. This race will be run on turf and any team knocking down more than eight (8) hurdles will be disqualified.

The Decathlon (ten events), substituted last year for the Pentathlon, when the latter was dropped from the Olympic program, will begin Friday morning, with the first five events and be completed in the afternoon. It will determine the Intercollegiate Decathlon Championship of America and the winner will receive the Henry Laussat Geyelin Cup. The following is the order of events:

100 metres flat	Hurdle race (110 metres)
Running broad jump	Throwing the discus
Putting the weight (16 lbs.)	Pole vault
Running high jump	Throwing the javelin
400 metres flat	1,500 metres flat

The remainder of the program will be made up of the

usual sectional championships and class relay races between the universities, colleges and schools, the distance in each case to be one mile, each man to run 440 yards.

THE SPECIAL EVENTS

In addition to the relay races, there will also be the following special scratch events:

1. 100 yard dash
2. Running high jump
3. Running broad jump
4. Putting the shot
5. Throwing the discus
6. Throwing the javelin
7. Pole vault
8. Hammer throw
9. 400 metre hurdle
10. Hop, step and jump
11. 2-mile
12. Decathlon

The last five events take place on Friday, the others on Saturday. These events are open to all university and college undergraduates except men in their freshman year.

The Divisional and Class Relays for High and Preparatory Schools

Friday, April 23

1. Philadelphia Suburban One-Mile High School Championship. (Open to all schools within a radius of twenty miles of Philadelphia.)
2. Philadelphia One-Mile High School Championship.
3. Philadelphia High School Freshmen One-Half Mile Relay Championship. (Each boy will run 220 yards.)
4. Philadelphia Junior High School One-Half Mile Relay Championship. (Each boy will run 220 yards.)
5. Pennsylvania Suburban Junior High School One-Half Mile Relay Championship. (Open to all students in good standing in the seventh, eighth, or ninth year work of a suburban school within twenty miles of Philadelphia, each boy to run 220 yards.)

The schools eligible for races listed as Nos. 1 and 2, are also classified for Saturday, so on entering, state if you desire to compete in one of the above Championships, as otherwise we will presume that you desire to run on Saturday only. Aside from the Championships and the above relays for preparatory and high schools, there will also be the usual number of divisional Championships and class relay races for schools. These relay races will be at the mile distance unless otherwise stated; each man will run 440 yards.

The Drake Relays

In 1910 the Drake Relays were instituted for the purpose of popularizing track athletics in Drake University and in the schools and colleges nearby. Previous to the starting of these games it was found that the track athletes were loathe to begin training for the May and June meets until the weather became warm in the spring; consequently the track season lasted for practically only one month and the men were usually in mediocre condition until the close of the season.

The management conceived a unique idea for the financing of these games, namely, that of guaranteeing the expenses of the invited teams. It had always been customary for the home team to guarantee the expenses of the visiting football, baseball or basketball team but this was the first instance in which the expenses of the visiting athletes in a big meet were guaranteed by the institution promoting the meet. Since track is usually conducted at a financial loss, this plan met with the approval of the invited schools and from the very beginning Drake University was enabled to advertise an attractive program of races between teams that were sure to start. To-day the profits of the Drake Relays are pro-rated among the visiting institutions. This plan of financing the meet has since been adopted by the Illinois Relays, many of the other Relay meet managements and by the committee in charge of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Meet.

Results of the 1925 Drake Relay Meet

Held at Des Moines, Iowa, April 24-25, 1925

½ mile—1, Michigan (Vociker, Hules, Feinsinger, Wittman); 2, Illinois; 3, Iowa; 4, Kansas 1m.27.5s

1 mile—1, Nebraska (Locke, Dailey, Crites, Schrick); 2, Grinnell; 3, Wisconsin; 4, Illinois 3m.19.8s

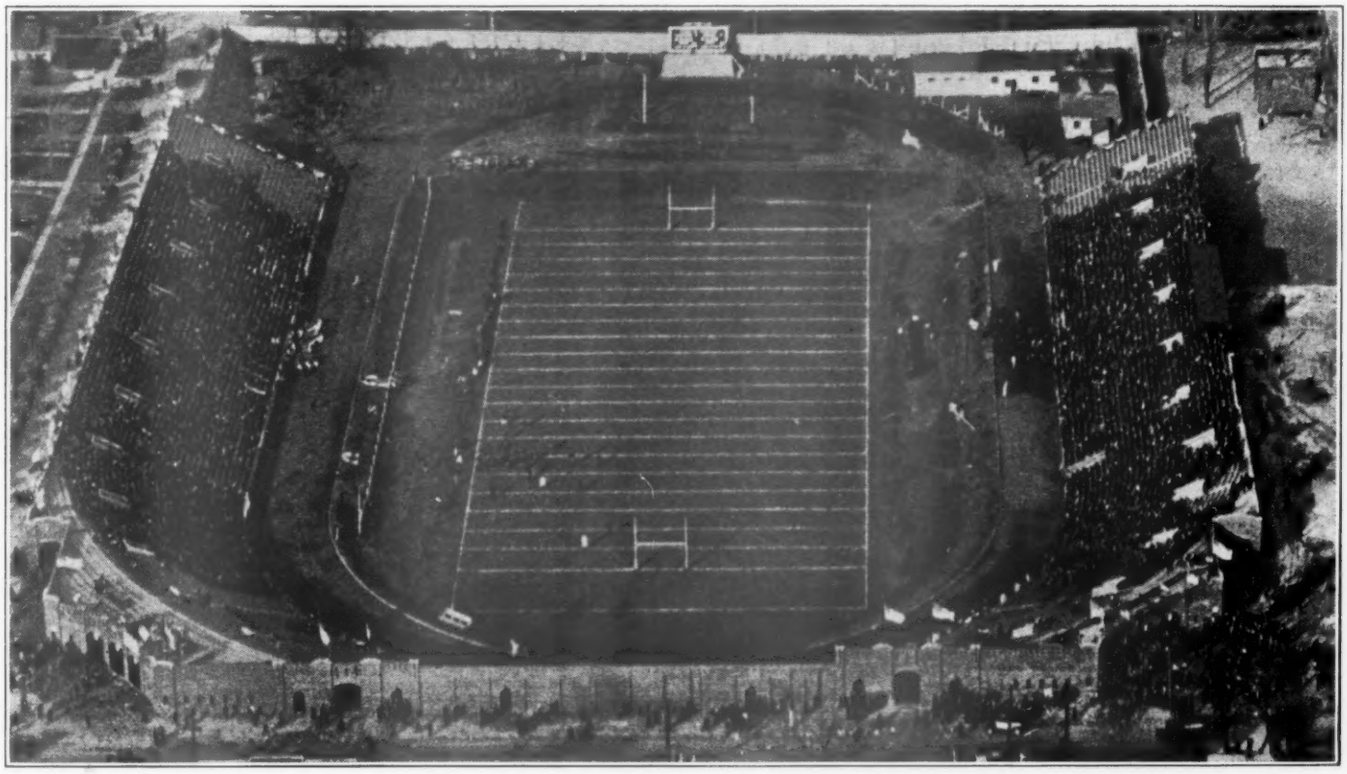
2 miles—1, Michigan (Likert, Hart, Freyberg, Reinke); 2, Iowa State (Ames); 3, Illinois; 4, Wisconsin ..... ‡7m.51.4s

4 miles—1, Texas (Cole, Connor, Esquivel, Reese); 2, Oregon Agri. Col.; 3, Kansas Agri. Col.; 4, Illinois 17m.58.3s

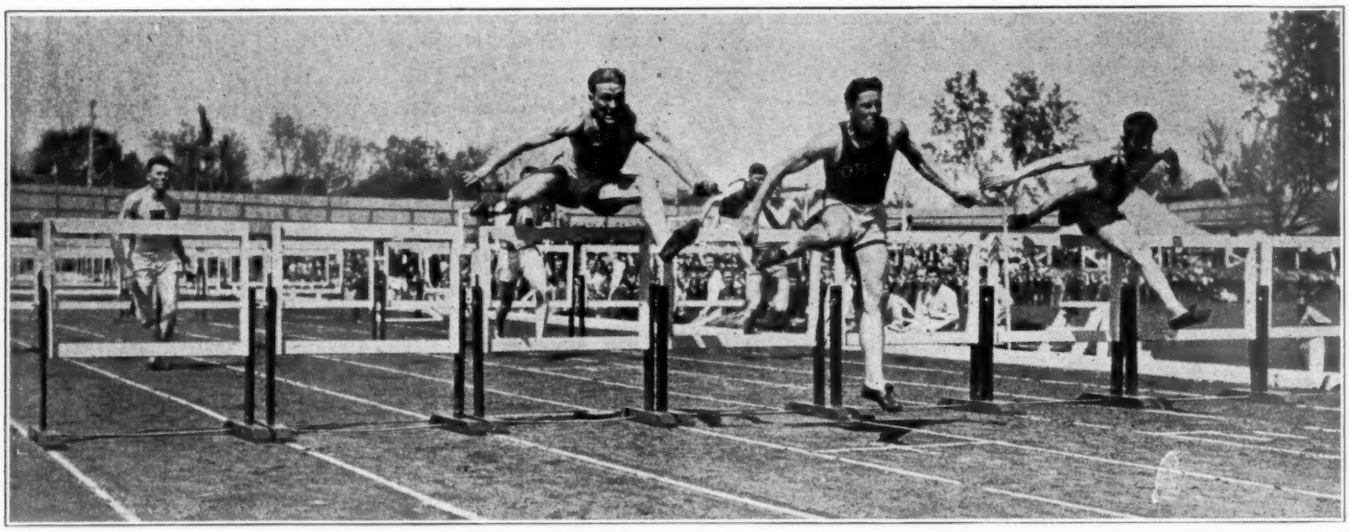
440 yds.—1, Kansas; 2, Butler; 3, Notre Dame; 4, Iowa..... 42.5s

COLLEGE SECTION RELAYS

880 yds.—1, Butler (Ham, Phillips, Caraway, Gray); 2, Occidental;



The new Drake Stadium which was dedicated last fall for football and on which the Drake Relays will be held this year.



Guthrie of Ohio State winning the 120-yard hurdles at the Drake Relays in 14 minutes and 8 seconds. Kinsey of Illinois, Olympic champion in the 120-yard hurdles, is on his left, and Taylor, Olympic champion in the 400-meter hurdles, on his right.

3, Ohio Wesleyan; 4, South Dakota 1m.27.8s
1 mile—1, Butler (Kilgore, Caraway, Phillips, Gray); 2, Ohio Wesleyan; 3, Knox; 4, Occidental 3m.18.2s
2 miles—1, Haskell (Emery White Eagle, Swift Horse, Standing Bear, White Bird); 2, Cornell; 3, Kansas State Teachers College (Pittsburg); 4, Carleton 8m.4.4s
Medley—1, Butler; 2, Wabash; 3, Kansas State Teachers (Pittsburg); 4, Occidental 7m.43.9s
880 yds. (Iowa Intercollegiate Conference)—1, Iowa Teachers; 2, Parsons; 3, Buena Vista; 4, Simpson 1m.33.4s
1 mile (Iowa Intercollegiate Conference)—1, Buena Vista; 2, Parsons; 3, Iowa Teachers; 4, Simpson 3m.33s

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION (CLASS A)

440 yds.—1, Northeast, Kansas City, Mo. (Gebhardt, Rhoades, Thomas, Henley); 2, Omaha Central, Omaha, Neb.; 3, Washington, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; 4, Hastings, Neb. 45.3s
880 yds.—1, Northeast, Kansas City, Mo. (Gebhardt, Thomas, Rhoades, Henley); 2, Omaha Central, Omaha, Neb.; 3, Washington High, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; 4, Norfolk, Neb. 1m.32.8s
1 mile—1, Northeast, Kansas City, Mo. (Rhoades, Thomas, Smith, Henley); 2, Hastings, Neb.; 3, Omaha Central, Omaha, Neb.; 4, Sioux City, Iowa 3m.30.5s
2 miles—1, Sioux Falls, S. D. (Belden, Reitz, Lane, Benson); 2, Marshalltown; 3, Carroll; 4, Galesburg, Ill. 8m.29.2s

SPECIAL EVENTS

100 yds. run—1, Locke (Nebraska); 2, Wittman (Michigan); 3, Fisher (Kansas); 4, Edgar (Dartmouth) 9.8s
120 hurdles—1, Guthrie (Ohio State); 2, Kinsey (Illinois); 3, Taylor (Grinnell); 4, Merigold (Illinois) 14.8s
High jump—1, Russell (Chicago); 2, Bransford (Missouri) and Bates (Simpson), tie; 4, Graham (Kansas) and McGinnis (Wisconsin) 6 ft.3¾in
Broad jump—1, Graham (Kansas) and Wallace (Illinois), tie; 3, Fell (Illinois); 4, Orebaugh (Drake) 22 ft.8¼in
Hop, step and jump—1, Graham (Kansas); 2, Wallace (Illinois); 3, Jones (Iowa); 4, Meislahn (Illinois) 47 ft.8¾in
Pole vault—1, McKown (Emporia Teachers); 2, Barnes (Illinois) and Lancaster (Missouri); 4, Hunsley (Illinois) 12 ft.9in
Shot put—1, Schwarze (Wiconsin); 2, Purma (Pittsburgh Teachers); 3, Dauber (Iowa); 4, Weiber (Nebraska Wesleyan) 47 ft.9¼in
Discus—1, Schwarze (Wisconsin); 2, Richerson (Missouri); 3, Rinefort (Grinnell); 4, Gillespie (Coe) 146 ft.7¼in
Javelin—1, Cox (Oklahoma); 2, Goode (McKendree); 3, Stuttle (Illinois); 4, Skelton (Pittsburgh Teachers) 196 ft.3in

Program of 1926 Drake Relay Meet, April 23, 24, 1926

SPECIAL EVENTS

100 yard dash	Pole vault
120 yard high hurdles	16-lb. shot put
High jump	Discus throw
Broad jump	Javelin throw

RELAY EVENTS

UNIVERSITY SECTION

440 yards	Half mile
Four miles	One mile
Medley (880, 440, 440, mile)	Two miles

COLLEGE SECTION

Half mile	Two mile
One mile	Medley (440, 220, 880, mile)

IOWA INTER-COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE

Half mile	One mile

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION—CLASS A
Schools with over 600 enrollment

440 yards	One mile
Half mile	Two miles

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION—CLASS B
Schools with less than 600 enrollment

440 yards	One mile
Half mile	Two miles

The Kansas Relays

Four years ago Dr. John Outland, famous a quarter of a century ago as one of the immortal trio Outland, McCracken and Hare of football history, suggested that there was need for a big Relay meet at the University of Kansas. The schools and colleges of the Missouri Valley and the Southwest section endorsed the idea by sending each year an increasing number of entrants for the games. Further many Western Conference teams and entries from distant parts of the country have competed at Lawrence. The climatic conditions in Kansas are favorable to the staging of these, now nationally known Relays which have been efficiently managed by Dr. Forrest C. Allen, Director of Athletics, University of Kansas. The records that have been made at Kansas compare favorably with those made in other Relay meets. The program for this year's meet, April 17, will be substantially the same as in other years.

University of Kansas Relays

Third Annual Meet, held April 18, 1925

UNIVERSITY SECTION RELAYS

440 yds.—1, Kansas (Powers, Wongwai, Rooney, Fisher); 2, Illinois; 3, Missouri; 4, Iowa and Butler tie (new world's record) 42s
880 yds.—1, Illinois (Schoch, Yarnall, Hughes, Evans); 2, Kansas; 3, Nebraska; 4, Texas (new world's record) 1m.27s
1 mile—1, Grinnell (Scharnweber, Jones, Kitchen, Taylor); 2, Nebraska; 3, Wisconsin; 4, Illinois 3m.20 2-5s
2 miles—1, Ames (Crawford, Burnison, Meeker, Conger); 2, Wisconsin; 3, Missouri; 4, Creighton 7m.56 1-5s
4 miles—1, Oregon Aggies (Bell, Keech, Mason, Clayton); 2, Illinois; 3, University of Texas; 4, Minnesota 18:07 4-5s
Medley (220, 440, 880, mile)—1, Texas (Budd, Cockrell, Glass, Reese); 2, Wisconsin; 3, Nebraska; 4, Oklahoma A. & M. (new world's record) 7m.35 3-5s

SPECIAL EVENTS

100 yds.—1, Locke (Nebraska); 2, McAndrews (Wisconsin); 3, Gruenhagen (Minnesota); 4, Poth (Texas A. & M.) 10s
120 hurdles—1, Weir (Nebraska); 2, Taylor (Grinnell); 3, Kinsey (Illinois); 4, Orebaugh (Drake) 15s
3,000 meters (slightly under 2 miles)—1, Phelps (Iowa); 2, Esquival (Texas); 3, Osif (Haskell); 4, Grady (Kansas) 8m.48.3s
High jump—1, Poor (Kansas); 2, Bransford (Missouri); 3, McGinnis (Wisconsin) and Fowler (Kansas Teachers' College, Pittsburg), tie 6ft.5 1-8in
Broad jump—1, Graham (Kansas); 2, Sweeney (Illinois); 3, Fell, Illinois; and Goodell (Kansas), tie 23ft.6 1-4in
Pole vault—1, McKown (Kansas Teachers' College, Emporia); 2, Brownell (Illinois); 3, Hunsley (Illinois), Bouschor (Northwestern), Kreiger (Wisconsin), and Lancaster (Missouri), tie 13ft.2 7-8in
Shot put—1, Schwarze (Wisconsin); 2, Richerson, Missouri; 3, Purma (Kansas State Teachers' College, Pittsburgh); 4, Shaw (Edmond Oklahoma Teachers' College) 49ft.10 1-8in
Discus throw—1, Richerson (Missouri); 2, Schwarze (Wisconsin); 3, Coleman (Pennsylvania); 4, Rinefort (Grinnell) 138ft.9in
Javelin throw—1, Cox (Oklahoma); 2, Allison (Texas A. & M.); 3, Stuttle (Illinois); 4, Skelton (Kansas Teachers' College, Pittsburg) 197ft.6 1-4in

Locke of Nebraska winning his heat in the preliminaries at the Drake Relays in 9 minutes and 8 seconds.

The Ohio Relays

The Ohio Relays were inaugurated by Ohio State University in 1924 to stimulate track athletics in Ohio and throughout the neighboring states. These games held in the beautiful Ohio State Stadium under the management of the University department of athletics have been highly successful and will continue to grow in importance for years to come. The Western Conference institutions have whole heartedly supported the Ohio Relays and the competitions between these traditional rivals are always sport classics of the first magnitude.

Results of the 1925 Ohio State University Relays

Second Annual Meet, held in the Ohio Stadium, April 18, 1925

UNIVERSITY SECTION RELAYS

880 yds.—1, Michigan (Feinsinger, Hulse, Wittman, Hubbard); 2, Chicago; 3, Ohio State; 4, Northwestern.....*1m.30.2s

1 mile—1, Georgetown (Hass, Swinburne, Ascher, Herlihy); 2, Notre Dame; 3, Ohio State; 4, Chicago *3m.23.9s

2 miles—1, Georgetown (Brooks, Holden, Sullivan, Marsters); 2, Ohio State *8m.6-10s

Distance medley (440, 880, 880, mile)—1, Michigan (Feinsinger, Freyberg, Reinke, Jung); 2, Notre Dame; 3, Pennsylvania; 4, Ohio State *10m.51.5s

1-mile team race—1, Univ. of Michigan (Hornberger, Callahan, Hicks, Briggs), 14pts.; 2, Ohio State, 22pts. Time of first runner, Hornberger 4m.28.8s

COLLEGE SECTION RELAYS

440 yds.—1, Ohio Wesleyan (Ross, Parker, H. Pearce, J. Pierce); 2, Michigan State Coll.; 3, Kalamazoo Normal; 4, Cincinnati 43.7s

440 yds.—1, Otterbein (Upson, Beelman, Ruffinni, Stoughton); 2, Wilberforce; 3, Ohio Univ.; 4, Cincinnati 45.3s

880 yds.—1, Ohio Wesleyan (Ross, Davis, H. Pearce, J. Pierce); 2, Ypsilanti Normal; 3, Michigan State Coll.; 4, Kalamazoo Normal; 5, Cincinnati *1m.31.1s

1 mile—Colgate (McAmmond, Robinson, Granning, Fuller); 2, Case; 3, Detroit; 4, Ohio Wesleyan *3m.27s

2 miles—1, Ypsilanti Normal (Obershaw, Carpenter, Wetzel, Scott); 2, Michigan State Coll.; 3, Cincinnati; 4, Ohio Wesleyan; 5, Ohio University *8m.21s

Distance medley—1, Ohio Wesleyan (Rosser, Southard, Hill, Helms); 2, Oberlin; 3, Miami; 4, Hillsdale *10m.55.4s

OHIO HIGH SCHOOL RELAYS

1 mile, 1st race—1, Lakewood (Winkel, Saxer, Mueller, Kastler); 2, Hughes, Cincinnati; 3, Waite, Toledo; 4, Columbus East 3m.38.6s

2d race—1, Cleveland West Tech; 2, Akron Central; 3, Elyria; 4, Lima Central 3m.41.4s

3d race—1, Salem; 2, Akron North; 3, Piqua; 4, Aquinas, Columbus 3m.46.6s

Sprint medley, 1st race—1, Lakewood (Mueller, Murray, Saxer, Kastler); 2, Cleveland East Tech; 3, Hughes, Cincinnati; 4, Waite, Toledo 2m.33.9s

2d race—1, University School, Cleveland; 2, Aquinas, Columbus; 3, Columbus Central; 4, Libbey, Toledo.....2m.43.6s

3d race—1, Piqua; 2, Richland, Bluffton; 3, Washington Court House; 4, Columbus Trades 2m.48.7s

Team trophy to Lakewood in both events.

1 mile (Class B)—1, Rocky River (Peaco, Newell, Clintock, Walchil); 2, North Baltimore; 3, Mt. Zion, Bucyrus; 4, Xenia East *3m.46s

SPECIAL EVENTS OPEN TO UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

100 yds. run—1, Hubbard (Michigan); 2, Hill (Pennsylvania); 3, Wittman (Michigan); 4, Irwin (Ohio State) *9.8s

120 hurdles—1, Guthrie (Ohio State); 2, Snyder (Ohio State); 3, Merigold (Illinois); 4, Rohm (Illinois) .....‡15.2s

High jump—1, Russell (Chicago); 2, Wright (Illinois); 3, Campbell (Northwestern) and Norton (Georgetown, tie.....6ft.3-8in

Broad jump—1, Dowding (Georgetown); 2, Hubbard (Michigan); 3, Snyder (Ohio State); 4, Wallace (Illinois) 23ft.2in

Pole vault—1, Northrup (Michigan), Norton (Georgetown), Harrington (Notre Dame) and Barnes (Illinois), tie.....12ft

Shot put—1, Dauber (Iowa); 2, Munz (Michigan); 3, Milbauer (Notre Dame); 4, Kimmel (Illinois) 44ft.5 1-2in

Pentathlon—1, Guthrie (Ohio State); 2, Wilson (Ohio State). No other competitors. Guthrie won first place in all five events.

Triathlon—1, Shively (Illinois); 2, Munz (Michigan); 3, Taylor (Pennsylvania); 4, Murphy (Ohio State) 2286pts

*New record for the meet.

Program of 1926 Ohio Relays, April 17

DIVISION I—Universities and Colleges (Open)

Pole vault	100 yard dash
Shot put	120 yard high hurdles
High jump	220 yard low hurdles

Running broad jump

Triathlon—Each entry must compete in any three of the following four events:

Shot put	Hammer throw
Javelin	Discus throw

One Mile Team Race (for the Thomas E. French challenge trophy)—Five men may constitute a team, four only to count in scoring. Points scored same as in cross country. All five men running at the same time. Team with lowest score winning the event.

DIVISION II—Universities

Two Mile Relay (for the President's Challenge trophy).

One Mile Relay (for the Winding Hollow Country Club challenge trophy).

Half Mile Relay (for the Columbus Rotary Club challenge trophy).

Distance Medley Relay (for the Columbus Dispatch challenge trophy)—440 yds., 880 yds., ¾-mile, mile.

DIVISION III—Colleges

Pole vault	Shot put
High jump	100 yard dash

120 yard high hurdles

Two Mile Relay (for the Alumni Association challenge trophy).

Mile Relay (for the Columbus Kiwanis Club challenge trophy).

Half Mile Relay (for the Columbus Athletic Club challenge trophy).

Sprint Relay (for the Columbus Chamber of Commerce challenge trophy)—each man to run 110 yards.

Distance Medley Relay (for the Ohio State Journal challenge trophy)—440 yds., ¾-mile, and mile.

DIVISION IV—Class B Colleges and Normal Schools

100 Yard Dash.

Medley Relay (Boost Ohio trophy)—(220 yds., 440 yds., 880 yds., mile).

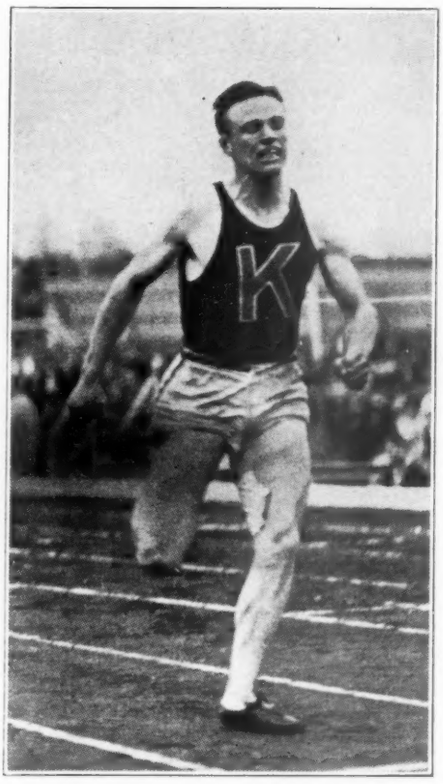
Mile Relay (Student Council trophy).

P. & A.

(Upper left) John Kuck of Kansas State Teachers College who put the shot 50 feet, 6¾ inches in the Illinois Indoor Relays in 1926.

(Above) Graham of Kansas jumping 23 feet 6½ inches at the Kansas Relays in 1925.

(Upper right) Fisher of Kansas finishing in the 440-yard relay at Drake, 1925.



DIVISION V—High Schools (Open to all High Schools in America)

100 yard dash — Shot put (12 lb.)
Pole vault — High jump

120 Yard Hurdles (low hurdles at high hurdle distance)

Sprint Medley Relay (for the Columbus Citizen challenge relay)—¼-mile, 220 yds., 440 yds., ¼-mile.

Mile Relay (for Class "A" High Schools only—enrollment of 150 or more boys). (For the Columbus Exchange Club challenge trophy.)

Mile Relay (Class "B" High Schools only—enrollment less than 150 boys.) (For the Scioto Club challenge trophy.)

DIVISION VI—Junior High Schools

100 Yard Dash.

Half Mile Relay (for the Young Business Men's Club challenge trophy).

DIVISION VII—Elementary Schools

50 Yard Dash.

Quarter-Mile Relay (for the Columbus Country Club challenge trophy).

The Southern Relay Meet

The Southern Relay meet was inaugurated by W. A. Alexander of the Georgia School of Technology in 1923. It is held each year at Grant Field, Atlanta, Georgia. Fifty colleges and schools last year entered four hundred and eighty athletes in the third annual meet.

Results of the 1925 Southern Relays

Third Annual Meet, held at Georgia Tech, Atlanta, April 18, 1925

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE SECTION RELAYS

880 yds.—1, Furman (Meeks, Yeldell, Creamer, Hammett); 2, Mississippi A. & M.; 3, Univ. of Havana.....1m.32.1s

1 mile (S.I.A.A. colleges)—1, Furman (Meeks, Yeldell, Creamer, Hammett); 2, The Citadel 3m.32 2-5s

1 mile (Southern Intercollegiate Conference championship)—1, Louisiana State (Brown, Calleteau, Chandler, Degarelle); 2, Mississippi A. & M.; 3, Univ. of Georgia.....3m.27 3-5s

2 miles—1, Mississippi A. & M. (S. Robertson, R. Robertson, Hogan, Smith); 2, Tennessee; 3, Georgia Tech.....8m.9 2-5s

4 miles—1, North Carolina (Bell, Purser, Ransom, Buchanan); 2, Mississippi A. & M.; 3, Vanderbilt.....18m.36.4s

Sprint medley—1, Mississippi A. & M. (Kayto, Clark, Hogan, Baufield); 2, Clemson; 3, Tulane 3m.40.2s

Distance medley (440, 440, 880, 1 mile)—1, Clemson (Roy, Collum, Robinson, Newman); 2, Univ. of Georgia; 3, Georgia Tech. 8m.22 2-5s

1 mile (Southern Intercollegiate Conference freshmen)—1, Georgia Tech (Cabniss, Robertson, Kontz, Sprick); 2, Mississippi A. & M.; 3, Clemson 3m.32.4s

1 mile (S.I.A.A. freshmen)—1, Mercer (King, Lille, Dugan, Smith); 2, Oglethorpe 3m.37 4-5s

SCHOLASTIC SECTION RELAYS

880 yds. (Southern prep. school championship)—1, Baylor (Gupinshire, Strong, Sharp, Hood); 2, Darlington; 3, Georgia Tech High 1m.34 3-5s

880 yds. (G.I.A.A. schools)—1, Georgia Tech High (Cook, Mayhew, Ferger, Waugh); 2, Boys' High, Atlanta; 3, Monroe A. & M. 1m.36 2-5s

880 yds. (high schools in towns less than 5,000)—1, Emanuel County (Pritchard, Bryant, Water, Cowart); 2, Marietta; 3, Winder 1m.40s

1 mile (open)—1, Baylor of Chattanooga (Strong, Butterworth, Corsin, Turdenshur); 2, Baton Rouge, La.; 3, Simpson, Birmingham, Ala. 3m.35s

1 mile (G.I.A.A. schools)—1, Georgia Tech High (Cook, Mayhew, Ferger, Threll); 2, Boys High; 3, Griffin.....3m.42s

1 mile (small high schools)—1, Emanual County (Pritchard, Bryant, Cowart, Durden); 2, Piedmont; 3, Marietta.....3m.48s

SPECIAL EVENTS

100 yds. run—1, Barrientos (Havana); 2, Nelson (Auburn); 3, Green (Auburn) 10 1-5s

120 hurdles (on turf)—1, Roy (Tul); 2, Moore (NC); 3, Kay (Tenn) 15s

High jump—1, Perkins, (GaTech) and Hay (Tul), 3, Crain MissU) tie 5ft.8 3-4in

Broad jump—1, Connelly (GaTech); 2, Green (Aub); 3, Richardson (GaU) 21ft.5 1-2in

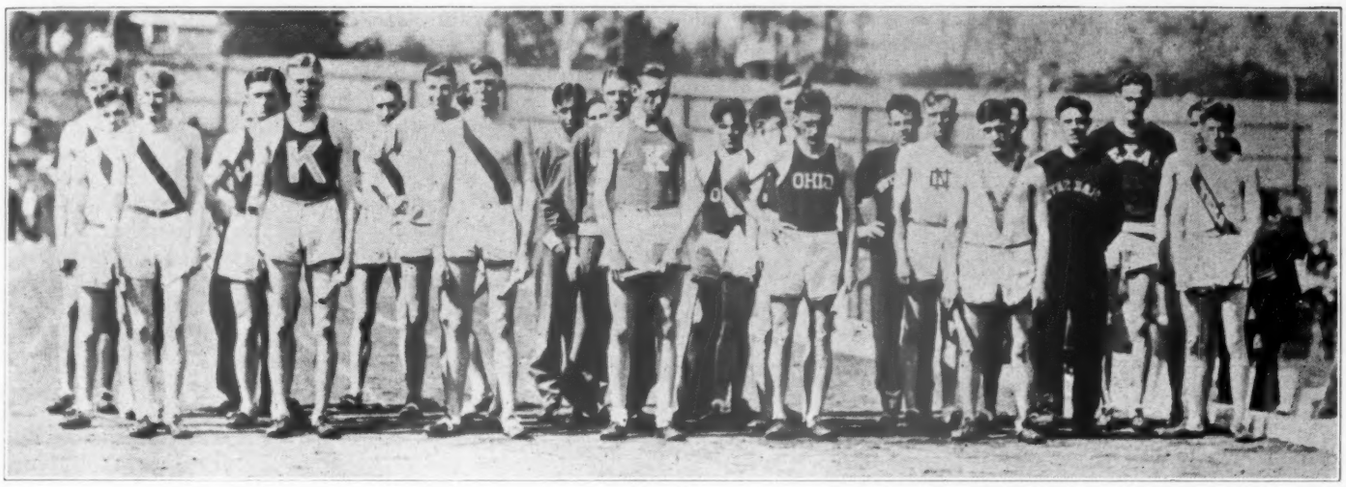
Pole vault—1, Locke (Aub); 2, Brady (Ky); 3. Waller (Vand) 12ft.2 1-4in

Shot put—1, Bryan (Vand); 2, Thrower (Maryville); 3, Helvey (Sewanee) 41ft.8 1-2in

Discus—1, Ryan (Vand); 2, Helvey (Sewanee); 3, Phillips (Tul) 131ft.3 1-2in

Program of 1926 Southern Relays, April 10

Distance Medley for Colleges.
100 Yard Dash
120 Yard High Hurdle.
Half Mile Relay G. I. A. A. Schools.
Half Mile Relay for Junior High Schools.
Half Mile Relay for Colleges.
Half Mile Relay for High Schools, Towns less than 5,000.
One Mile Relay for Southern Conference Freshmen.
One Mile Relay S. I. A. A. Freshmen.
440 Yard Relay, Grammar Schools, Section A.
440 Yard Relay, Grammar Schools, Section B.
One Mile Relay S. I. A. A. Colleges.
One Mile Relay, Southern Conference Colleges.
Half Mile Relay, open to any Scholastic Team.



Eight 4-mile relay teams are here lined up for the start of the 4-mile relay at the Drake Relays in 1925.

Four Mile Relay for Colleges.
Two Mile Special Race.
Two Mile Relay for Colleges.
One Mile Relay, G. I. A. A. Schools.
One Mile Relay, High Schools, Towns less than 5,000.
440 Yard Hurdle Races.
Sprint Medley Relay for Colleges.
One Mile Relay, open to any Scholastic Team.
220 Yard Dash.

FIELD EVENTS

The Shot Put, 16 pound.	The Running High Jump.
The Pole Vault.	The Javelin Throw.
The Discus Throw.	The Running Broad Jump.

The Texas Relays

The Texas Relays held under the auspices of the University of Texas are promoted and managed by L. Theo. Bellmont. The first meet held in 1925 was highly successful. Austin is a typical southern college city, and the University possesses one of the finest stadiums and athletic fields in the country. Weather conditions late in March are usually ideal for track and field sports and the records made in the first meet were correspondingly excellent. Track and field athletics are probably improving more rapidly in Texas than in any other state. Much of the credit for the improvement may be directly traced to the influence of the Relay meets.

Results of the 1925 University of Texas Relays

Held at Austin. March 27, 1925

UNIVERSITY SECTION RELAYS

440 yds.—1, Butler; 2, Oklahoma; 3, Texas A. & M.; 4, Texas Christian Univ. 43.2s
880 yds.—1, Butler; 2, Texas A. & M.; 3, Illinois; 4, Oklahoma 1m.30s
1 mile—1, Butler; 2, Illinois; 3, Texas; 4, Baylor 3m.23.9s
2 miles—1, Illinois; 2, Texas 8m.8.7s
Medley—1, Texas; 2, Illinois 8m.5-10s

JUNIOR COLLEGE SECTION RELAYS

880 yds.—1, Burleson; 2, Denton Teachers; 3, Schreiner Inst.; 4, North Texas Agri. 1m.34.4s
1 mile—1, Denton Teachers; 2, Burleson; 3, North Texas Agri. 3mi.32.6s
Medley—1, Denton Teachers; 2, North Texas Agri.; 3, Schreiner Inst.; 4, Burleson Col. 3m.45.3s

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION RELAYS

880 yds.—1, Oak Cliff; 2, Cleburne; 3, Bryan; 4, Forest Ave. 1m.36.2s
1 mile (academies)—1, San Marcos Bapt.; 2, Allen; 3, San Antonio; 4, State School for Deaf and Dumb 3m.31.4s
1 mile (high schools)—1, Cleburne; 2, Forest Ave.; 3, Oak Cliff; 4, Rockdale 3m.36.8s
Medley—1, Oak Cliff; 2, Cleburne; 3, Robstown; 4, Cameron 3m.52.8s

SPECIAL EVENTS
(University Division)

100 yds. run—1, Poth (Texas A. & M.); 2, Lindsey (Okla.); 3, Luckey (Rice); 4, Guthrie (Okla.) 10.6s
120 hurdles—1, Snyder (Ohio State); 2, Kinsey (Illinois); 3, Jones (Baylor); 4, Stallter (Texas) 14.8s
High jump—1, Poor (Kansas); 2, Graham (Kansas); 3, Elkins (Dallas) and Burgin (SW Univ.) 6ft.4 1-2in
Broad jump—1, Graham (Kansas); 2, Elkins (Dallas); 3, Woods (Butler); 4, Snyder (Ohio State) 22ft.2 3-4in
Pole vault—1, Lancaster (Missouri); 2, Brownell (Illinois), Dalbey (Drake), Dailey (San Marcos Teachers) and Gibson (Durant teachers) tie 12ft.2 3-4in
Shot put—1, Richerson (Missouri); 2, Sprague (Texas); 3, Hooks (Wesley); 4, Cantrell (Texas Chris) 46ft.1 1-4in
Discus—1, Richerson (Missouri); 2, Gooch (Texas); 3, Celaya (Texas); 4, Bell (Baylor) 142ft.5 1-8in
Javelin—1, Cox (Okla.); 2, Wright (Texas); 3, Elkin (Dallas); 4, Vogle (Okla.) 179ft.9 1-2in

*New record for the meet.

SPECIAL EVENTS
(High School Division)

120 yd. high hurdles—1, Young (Cameron); 2, Battle (Austin); 3, Bullock (Robstown); 4, Dunlap (Lockhart) 16.6s
100 yd. dash—1, Clayton (Oak Cliff) and Teague (Bryan High), tied; 3, Byrne (Smithville), 4, Wolff (Austin) 10.6s

Program of the 1926 Texas Relay Held March 26

SPECIAL EVENTS
University and College Rank

100 yard dash	High jump
120 yard high hurdles	Broad jump
Shot put	Pole vault
Discus throw	Javelin throw

High School and Academy Rank

100 yard dash	Shot put
120 yard high hurdles	High jump

UNIVERSITY CLASS RELAYS

Open to institutions of University or College rank
Two Mile Relay (each contestant one-half mile).
One Mile Relay (each contestant quarter mile).
Half Mile Relay (each contestant 220 yards).
Quarter Mile Relay (each contestant 110 yards).
Medley Relay (440 yards, 220 yards, half mile, one mile).

COLLEGE CLASS RELAYS

Open to institutions of College rank.
Half Mile Relay (each contestant 220 yards).
One Mile Relay (each contestant 440 yards).
Medley Relay (440 yards, 220 yards, 220 yards, 880 yards).

JUNIOR COLLEGE CLASS RELAY

Open to institutions of Junior College and Academy rank.
One Mile Relay (each contestant 440 yards).

HIGH SCHOOL RELAYS

Open to High Schools
One Half Mile Relay (each contestant 220 yards).
One Mile Relay (each contestant 440 yards).
Medley Relay (440 yards, 220 yards, 220 yards, 880 yards).

PENTATHLON

Each entry must compete in the following five events:

200 meter dash	800 meter run
Discus throw	120 yard high hurdles
Running broad jump	

The Rice Institute Relay Carnival

The Rice Relays were held last year for the first time at Houston, Texas. This meet was so successful and the athletes and coaches enjoyed the trip to Houston so much that President Lovett has announced that these games will be made an annual event. John Heisman, Director

of Athletics at Rice Institute, is general manager of the meet. This year's program was practically the same as that of 1925. The 1926 meet was held March 27th, after this article was written.

Results of the 1925 Rice Institute Relay Carnival

First Annual Meet, held at Houston, Tex., March 28, 1925

UNIVERSITY SECTION RELAYS

880 yds.—1, Butler and Illinois, tie; 3, Notre Dame.....1m.31.4s
1 mile—1, Butler; 2, Notre Dame; 3, Illinois.....3m.24.5s
2 miles—1, Illinois; 2, Mississippi A. & M.; 3, Texas A. & M. 8m.8.8s
4 miles—1, Texas; 2, Texas A. & M. 18m.32s

COLLEGE SECTION RELAYS

880 yds.—1, Burleson; 2, Howard Payne; 3, Sam Houston Teachers 1m.34.4s
1 mile—1, Burleson; 2, Southwestern; 3, San Marcos Teachers 3m.34.2s
Medley—1, San Marcos Teachers; 2, S. F. Austin Coll.; 3, Sam Houston Teachers 4m.15s

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION RELAYS

880 yds.—1, Cleburne; 2, Forest Ave.; 3, Houston Central—1m.36s
1 mile (academies)—1, San Marcos; 2, Allen.....3m.33.6s
1 mile (high schools)—1, Forest Ave.; 2, Cleburne; 3, Houston South End Jr. 3m.37.6s

SPECIAL EVENTS

100 yds. run—1, Poth (Tex. A. & M.); 2, Evans (Illinois); 3, Lindsey (Okla) 9.9s
120 hurdles—1, Guthrie (Ohio State); 2, Snyder (Ohio State); 3, Rea (Okla.) 15.1s
High jump—1, Burgin (Southwestern) and Crawford (Durrant Teachers), tie; 3, Hay (Tulane), Smiley (Rice) and East Louisiana State), tie 6ft
Broad jump—1, Woods (Butler); 2, Webb (Tex. A. & M.); 3, Elkins (Texas) 24ft.1in
Pole vault—1, Lancaster (Missouri); 2, Brownell (Illinois); 3, Morrison (So. Meth.) and Ward (Texas), tie 12ft.6in
Shot put—1, Richerson (Missouri); 2, Cantrell (Tex Chris); 3, Sprague (Texas) 45ft.4 3-4in
Discus—1, Richerson (Missouri); 2, Gooch (Texas); 3, Cantrell (Tex Chris) 135ft.5 1-2in
Javelin—1, Priester (Miss. A. & M.); 2, Allison (Tex. A. & M.); 3, Dietrich (Tex. A. & M.) 186ft.8in

The Dakota Relays

Howard Woods, Director of Athletics, Sioux Falls High School, Frank McCormick famous as an athlete at the University of South Dakota and later in the 88th Division during the World War, and a number of other leading men instituted the Dakota Relays a few years ago to promote track athletics in the North Central States. This meet which has always been most excellently managed and conducted is the leading track and field meet in its section of the United States.

Results of the 1925 Dakota Relays

UNIVERSITY SECTION RELAYS

880 yds.—1, South Dakota Univ. (Jaquith, Harney, Stanton Clark, Sterling Clark); 2, Creighton; 3, South Dakota State..•1m.30.1s
1 mile—1, Des Moines (Simpson, Foy, Gabriel, Montgomery); 2, Morningside; 3, Creighton 3m.35s
2 miles—1, Creighton (Byrne, Bendon, Morrissey, Trautman); 2, South Dakota State; 3, Morningside 8m.43.5s
Medley (880, 440, 220, 220)—1, Creighton (Trautman, Morrissey, Burbridge, Keans); 2, Morningside; 3, Des Moines.....3m.43.7s

COLLEGE SECTION RELAYS

880 yds.—1, Buena Vista (Rollins, Green, Christy, Ellerbroek); 2, Columbus; 3, Aberdeen Normal .....•1m.32.2s
1 mile—1, Buena Vista (Rollins, DeLong, Green, Ellerbroek); 2, Yankton; 3, Flandreau Indians .....•3m.34.8s
2 miles—1, Buena Vista (Jordan, Nordeen, Cowan, DeLong); 2, Yankton; 3, Western Union .....•8m.44.7s
Medley (880, 440, 220, 220)—1, Aberdeen Normal (Kugler, Hanson, Becker, Remde); 2, Huron; 3, Sioux Falls.....•3m.50.1s
•Has record for the meet.

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION RELAYS

880 yds.—1, Sioux City, Iowa (Brown, Mathiasdas, Nichols, Taylor); 2, Norfolk, Neb.; 3, Fargo, No. Dakota.....•1m.32.4s
1 mile—1, Sioux City, Iowa (Brown, Nickle, Crouch, Taylor); 2, Le Mars, Iowa; 3, Fargo, No. Dakota.....•3m.40.3s
2 miles—1, Sioux Falls, So. Dak. (Beldin, Rietz, Lane, Benson); 2, Sioux City, Iowa; 3, Sibley, Iowa.....•8m.44.1s
Medley (880, 440, 220, 220)—1, Sioux Falls, So. Dak. (Benson, Lane, Barton, Beach); 2, Sioux City, Iowa; 3, Mitchell, So. Dakota 3m.51.3s
N. C. I. C. freshman 880 yds. medley—1, Morningside (Kamphoefner, G. Koch, Mears, Cross); 2, South Dakota State; 3, South Dakota Univ. 1m.42.6s

SPECIAL EVENTS

100 yds. run—1, Keane (Creighton); 2, Sterling Clark (SDU); 3, Lower (Creighton) .....•10s
120 hurdles—1, Kelley (SDS); 2, Redfield (SDU); 3, Martin (SDS) 15.2s
Broad jump—1, Keane (Creighton); 2, Johnson (St. Thomas); 3, Charles (Flandreau) 20ft.10 1-2in
Pole vault—1, Redfield (SDU); 2, Martin (SDU); 3, Hartung (Des Moines, Ia.) 11ft.7 3-4in
Discus—1, Malone (SDU); 2, Skenandore (Frandreau); 3, Anderson (Augustana) .....•130ft.8 1-2in

The Illinois Relays

The Illinois Relay meet is the largest Indoor track meet held in the United States. It was started before the war and has grown satisfactorily every year since. No summary of important Relay meets would be complete without an account of this Indoor Classic.

Four Carnival Marks Fall

The carnival records to go by the boards were in the two-mile college relay, the college medley relay, two-mile university medley relay, and four-mile university relay.

The quartet of Indians from Haskell institute clipped the record for the two-mile college relay, stepping the distance in 8 minutes 13 seconds, while the Ohio Wesleyan four lowered the mark for the college medley relay, setting a mark of 2 minutes 18 3/5 seconds. Michigan, in winning the four-mile university relay, hung up a record of 8 minutes 16 seconds.

Iowa State, with two veterans from the quartet that set a carnival record in the two-mile university medley relay last year, hung up another new carnival mark when Crawford, Caulum, Suit and Conger ran the distance in 8 minutes 12 2/5 seconds.

Johnny (Choppy) Rhodes of the University of Nebraska, rated as one of the best halfbacks in the Missouri Valley conference last season, won the 1926 all around championship beating out five other contestants.

Rhodes, competing in the seven events, won the pole vault, finished second in the shot and broad jump, tied for third in the 75-yard high hurdles, tied for second in the high jump and finished third in the half mile run. Rhodes scored 5,355 points.

The summaries:

75 yds. dash—1, Hester (Michigan); 2, Grim (Michigan Aggies); 3, Farley (Missouri); 4, Wyatt (Nebraska).....7 4-5s
2 mile college relay—1, Haskell Institute (Bland Roberts, Yellowhorse, Whitebird); 2, Cornell; 3, DePauw.....8m.13s
300 yds. dash—1, Alderman (Michigan Aggies); 2, Locke (Nebraska); 3, Kennedy (Wisconsin); 4, Leschinsky (Michigan) 31 1-5s
2 mile university relay—1, Kansas Aggies (Moody, Axtel, McGrath, Kimport); 2, Northwestern; 3, Ohio State; 4, Notre Dame 8m.7 1-5s
1 mile college relay—1, Ohio Wesleyan (Slovosky, Pohlman, Archer, Rosser), and Knox (Tarpy, Roberts, Schrauth, Huggins) tie; 3, Kansas State Teachers and Detroit, tie 3m.39 3-5s
2 mile college medley relay (880, 440, 440, 1 mile)—1, Ohio Wesleyan (Pohlman, Archer, Rosser, Hill); 2, Michigan State Normal; 3, Carleton; 4, Bradley 8m.13 2-5s
75 yd. high hurdles—1, Werner (Illinois) and Guthrie (Ohio State), tie; 3, Spence (Detroit); 4, Irwin (Ohio State).....9.4s
1,500 meter run—1, Chapman (Wisconsin); 2, Shimek (Marquette); 3, Little (Purdue); 4,, Murphy (Marquette) 4m.9s
200 yds. dash—1, Crawley (Shorewood); 2, O'Connell (Madison Central); 3, Chandler Kemp (Madison Central).....22.1s
440 yds. dash—1, Kemp (Madison Central); 2, O'Connell (Madison Central); 3, Crawley (Shorewood) 46s
880 yds. dash—1, Frances McGuire (Madison Central); 2, O'Connell (Madison Central); 3, Jacobson (Madison East).....1m.44s
Shotput—1, Kuch (Kansas State Teachers College), 50 ft. 6 3-4 in. (new world's indoor record, former record of 49 ft. 1-4 in., made by Kuch in 1926); 2, Dauber (Iowa), 45 ft. 11 in.; 3, Richerson (Missouri) and Rinefort (Grinnell) tie, 44ft.10 1-2in
Running high jump—1, Burg (Chicago), 6 ft. 2 1-2 in.; 2, McGinnis (Wisconsin) and Mann (Iowa), tie, 6 ft. 1-2 in.; 4, Chance (Purdue), Rettig (Northwestern), Swenson (Iowa), Potts (Missouri), Brunk (Drake), Stowe (Wisconsin), Dugan (Wisconsin), Meislan (Illinois), tie.....5ft.10 1-2in
1,000 yds. run—1, Phillips (Butler); 2, Hill (Ohio Wesleyan); 3, Snodgrass (Kansas State Teachers College); 4, Erickson (Wisconsin) 2m.21s
4 miles university relay—1, Michigan (Reinke, Callahan, Jung, Freyburg); 2, Illinois; 3, Nebraska; 4, Ohio State.....18m.16s
University medley relay (880, 440, 440, 1 mile)—1, Iowa State (Crawford, Calum, Suit, Conger); 2, Indiana; 3, Wisconsin; 4, Illinois 8m.12 2-5s
1 mile school relay—1, Urbana (Cullison, Dunkle, Combre, Sundley); 2, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; 3, University High, Chicago; 4, Champaign 3m.38s
1 mile university relay—1, Iowa (Beatty, Roberts, Phelps, Cuhel); 2, Notre Dame; 3, Nebraska; 4, Michigan 3m.26 4-5s
75 yds. low hurdles—1, Spence (Detroit); 2, Werner (Illinois); 3, Voelker (Michigan); 4, Yarnall (Illinois).....9 3-5s
Running broad jump—1, Fell (Illinois), 22 ft. 1 1-2 in.; 2, Simon (Illinois), 21 ft. 10 in.; 3, Alderman (Michigan Aggies), 21 ft. 6 3-4 in.; 4, Whitside (Lombard) 20ft.4 3-4in
Pole vault—1, Harrington (Notre Dame), 12 ft. 6in.; 2, White (Illinois) and Glaser (Marquette), tie, 12 ft.; 4, Droegmueller (Northwestern), Lancaster (Missouri), Carter (Kansas State Teachers), Wirsig (Nebraska), McDonald (Washington) and Barnes (Illinois), tie 11ft.6in

The Marquette University National High School Relay Carnival

In 1921 Marquette University inaugurated a distinctive High School Relay meet. The first meet was open to the high schools of Milwaukee and the suburban schools. The second meet was open to all high schools in the State of Wisconsin. The third carnival took in schools from the middle-western states. This year the Marquette authorities are making this a national High School Relay Carnival.

(Continued on Page 46)

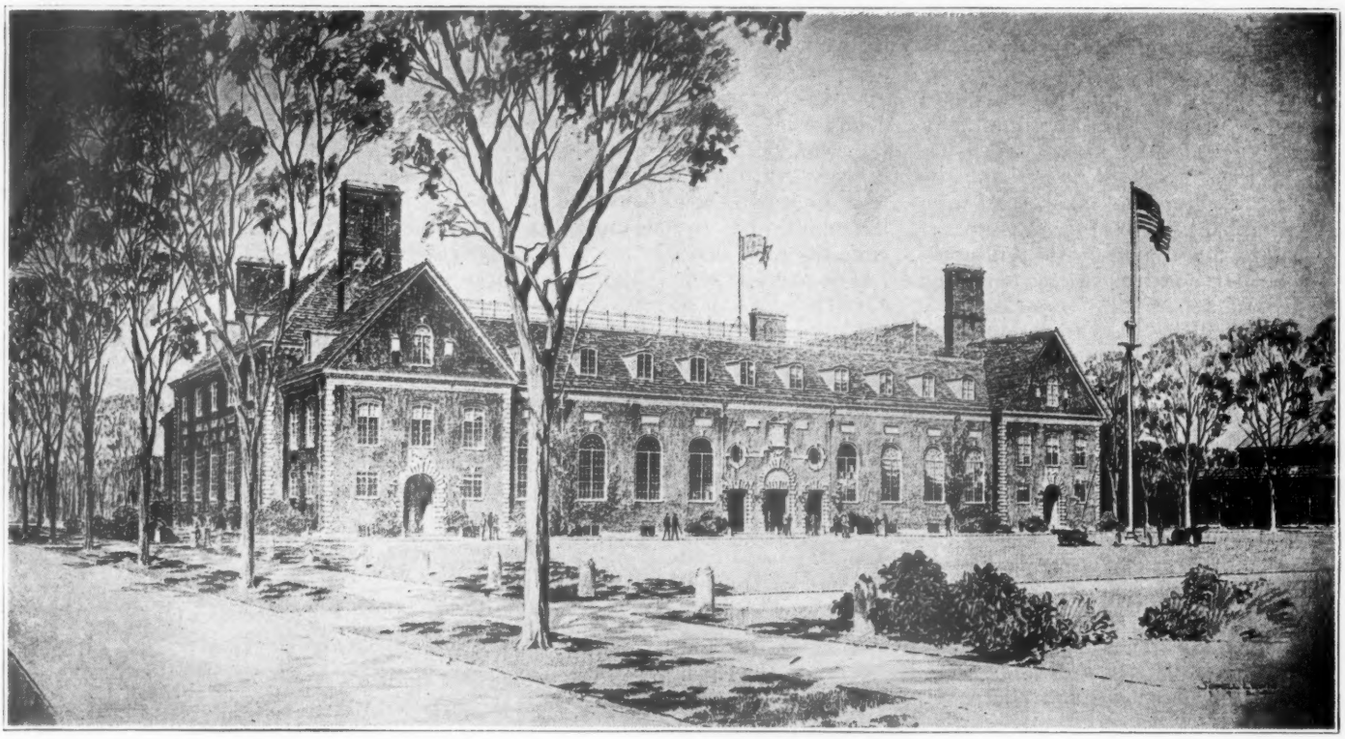


Illustration I. The Perspective

The New Gymnasium at Illinois

By James M. White

THE description of a building never seems to me to be complete without some analysis of the purpose which it is to fulfill. The so-called standard gymnasium having an apparatus room with a running track does not furnish the best or most economical facilities for a physical education program and yet it is the type of building the public has in mind when a gymnasium is talked about. As the building herein described is not of that type the following explanation seems pertinent.

There is a two year physical education requirement in effect at the University of Illinois. The enrollment of freshman and sophomore men in Physical Education classes for the current semester is 4438. The University offers a course in Athletic Coaching and Physical Education, leading to a degree of Bachelor of Science, the enrollment in which for the current semester is 491, of which 362 are included in the total number of freshmen and sophomores given above. This total enrollment for class work may be subdivided approximately as follows:

Individual gymnastics (corrective work)	12%
*Individual athletics (calisthenics, etc.)	20%
Gymnastics and apparatus stunts	18%
Swimming	19%
Boxing, wrestling, fencing, etc.	31%

The individual gymnastic work is required every day and the other classes meet twice a week. To this teaching load must be added the work of coaching the varsity teams.

The facilities for this work prior to this year consisted of a gymnasium building of the usual type with a gymnasium room and running track on the second story, and locker rooms, team rooms, shower bath rooms, swimming pool, etc., on the first floor. This building has a ground floor area of 14,900 feet, supplemented by the original armory, a building with a clear floor area of 15,000 square feet and another connected building having a clear floor area of half that figure. The new armory having a clear floor area of 200 by 400 feet is also used during the inclement weather for track and indoor baseball. The stadium, some little distance from the other athletic structures, contains the

*Calisthenics takes about ten minutes of the time in the classes in individual athletics. The rest of the time is occupied with various activities such as the individual may elect—running, jumping, medicine ball, shot-putting, etc.

Professor James M. White, Supervising Architect, University of Illinois, has designed many of the buildings which have been erected on the Illinois campus which is one of the most attractive in the United States. Professor White has served as a member of various athletic committees.

James M. White and Charles A. Platt were associate architects of the new gymnasium and Professor F. R. Watson was the consultant on acoustics.

James M. White

necessary locker rooms and training quarters for the football squads and for the track squad when it goes outdoors. Under each of the two main banks of seats of the stadium is a room 50 feet wide and 410 feet long. One of these rooms will probably be finished off for the basketball and other indoor sports for intra-mural athletics while the other one will probably be developed as an ice rink for the general use of the student body.

These facilities were found quite inadequate for the work at hand and a new gymnasium was therefore designed and the center unit built so that it was available for use last September. The perspective, Illustration 1, shows the completed building and Illustration 2 shows the center section which is now in service. The south wing which will contain the swimming pools and a corrective gymnasium is now under construction.

The University's largest auditorium seats 2,100 people and, therefore, it seemed wise to design the new gymnasium so that it would be a suitable auditorium for large audiences as well as to make it available for basketball games. The main room of this gymnasium, Illustration 3, has a floor of 189 by 122 feet with a gallery on three sides and the room on the level of the top of the balcony is 189 feet square. The seating capacity for a basketball game is 7,000. The balcony opera chairs seating 3,000 persons allow 17½ by 28½ inches space per person. The knock-down bleachers which accommodate 4,000 people stand on the gymnasium floor and allow 17 by 23½ inches per person.

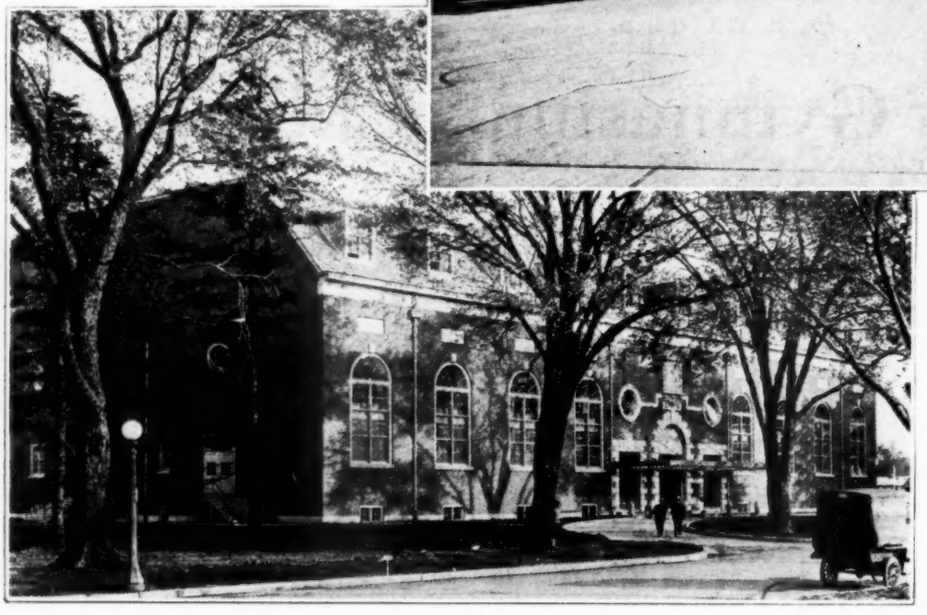


Illustration II. The Center Section

Because the floor of the gymnasium is in almost constant use daily, it is necessary to take down the bleachers after each game. There are two trap doors, each 4 by 6 feet, in the floor of the gymnasium, in diagonally opposite corners, through which the dismantled bleachers are conveyed to the basement and stored until the next time they are needed.

The playing floor is lighted by three skylights having an area equal to one fifth the area inside the balcony lines. For artificial illumination, 1,000-watt units with special deep bowl reflectors are used, designed to give a minimum of ten foot candles on the playing floor. During a varsity basketball game, all of the lights except those directly over the playing floor are turned off. This is of great advantage to the players as they do not face any glare from the sides.

It is possible to play four basketball games at one time on the floor of the main room when the temporary bleachers are removed. Fourteen baskets for basketball are available in addition to four more baskets for free-throw practice.

As the building was planned to handle the large social functions including the senior ball, the junior prom, the sophomore cotillion and the military ball, provision has been made for dressing and coat rooms for these occasions.

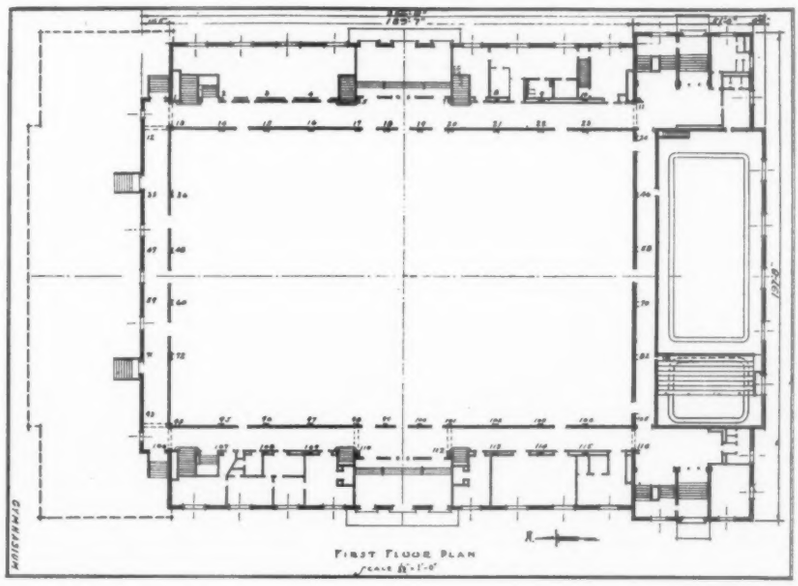
The first floor rooms on the west side of the building are used for the offices of the athletic association, instructors, coaches, etc. The corresponding rooms on the other side of the building are used for training quarters. The second floor rooms are used for class-rooms and offices. There is a basement under the entire building which is well lighted around the outside where the shower and locker rooms are located; in the center is a cinder track and space for handball purposes.

Illustration III. The Main Room

In the south wing now under construction there will be a swimming pool 32 by 75 feet with a minimum depth of 7½ feet. Under the spectators' seats at the end of this pool there is to be a pool 27 by 34 feet with 3½ to 4 feet of water which will be used for instructional work. The main pool room has a height of 29 feet above the water and has windows 18 feet high in the south wall through which it will receive a flood of sunshine without the objectionable features of skylight Above the swimming pool is to be a gymnasium 53 by 120 feet with auxiliary rooms for corrective work.

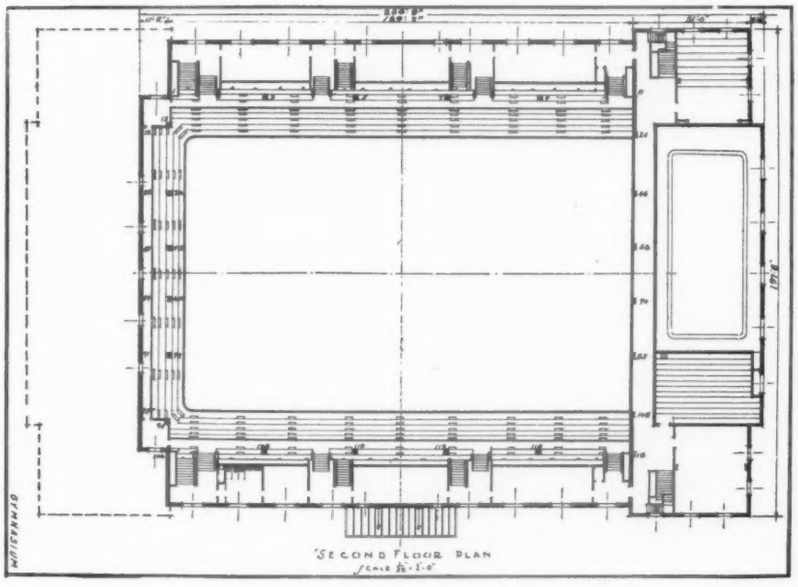
The north wing will probably have a trophy room in the space corresponding to the swimming pool in the south end but otherwise the plan of the two wings will be similar.

This building is close enough to the armory so that the two will be con-



nected by a tunnel. The indoor track meets will still be held in the armory, the tunnel making unnecessary the need of duplicate trainers' quarters and locker rooms.

The building needs for varsity sports might be simply estimated if it were not for the spectators and that problem is a local one. Probably not over three per cent of the men in a university can be on the varsity teams though the number of men who try for places may total twenty per cent of the entire male enrollment, but because some men are in two sports the percentages of individuals trying for varsity teams would fall a little below that percentage.



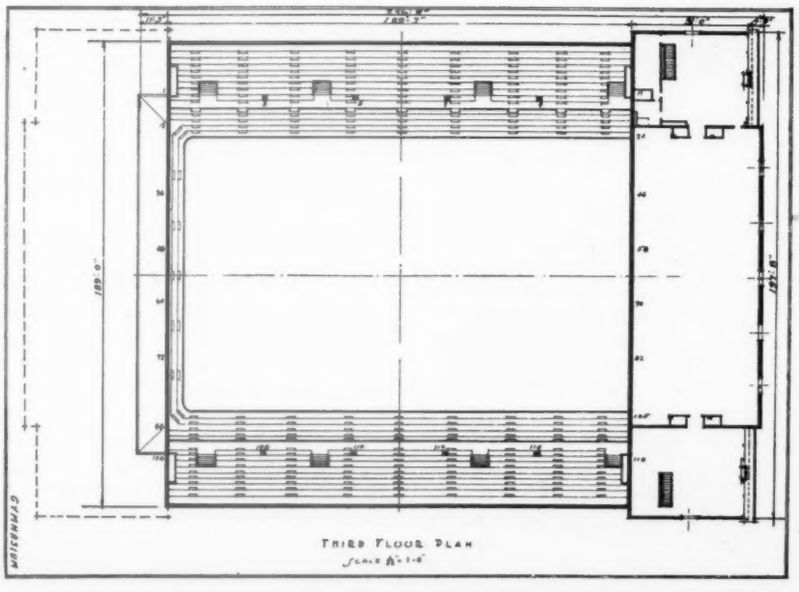
With the new gymnasium, the athletic division has three groups of buildings—the original gymnasium and the old armory, the new gymnasium with the use of the big armory, as before stated, and the stadium. If we had planned these facilities all at one time we should undoubtedly have brought them in closer relation to each other for more effective administration and to avoid duplication of locker rooms. The stadium cannot very well be brought in to the main athletic group and therefore, it must provide the training quarters for the football and track teams. All of the other facilities which are usually provided in gymnasia and field houses would be more convenient and economical if they all might be in one structure rather than in gymnasiums and field houses as independent units.

The building is of fireproof construction except that the roof trusses are not protected. The ceiling is covered with insulite because of the sound absorbing and heat insulating qualities. The structural roof slab is of reinforced gypsum and all floors are in reinforced concrete. The building cost $500,000.00 which was twenty cents a cubic foot. The south wing will cost $225,000.00.

The intramural needs for a building such as this which Illinois has just erected may be understood by noting the intramural activities for a typical year. The following sports were promoted: Play-ground ball, water baseball, volley ball, basketball, baseball, soccer, football, fall tennis, fall golf, indoor track, athletic carnival, spring golf, spring tennis, horse shoes, spring track, swimming, free throw, boxing, wrestling, and life saving.

In this year there were 127 basketball teams which played 316 games in which 1170 men took part. There were 80 baseball teams composed of 1830 men who played in 200 games. Fifty play-ground ball teams made up of 660 men played in 180 games. Sixty volley ball teams composed of 510 men played in 186 games. Five hundred and fifty men took part in the indoor track and 986 in the athletic carnival.

Nine hundred and eighty-six men competed in the annual athletic carnival, 165 in the free throw contest, 58 in boxing, 75 in wrestling, 110 in life saving, 22 teams with 168 men in water basketball and 237 men in intramural siwimming.



Are Athletics Over Emphasized?

By John L. Griffith

The question that is disturbing educators today is whether or not college athletics have been over-emphasized

THIRTY-ONE years ago President Elliot of Harvard wrote an article decrying the growth in interest that was being manifested by Harvard students in intercollegiate athletics; twenty years ago the Yale faculty met in solemn conclave to consider the great growth of intercollegiate athletics and their consequent menace to the other purposes of the University and last December the football coaches in their annual convention in New York City and the delegates to the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the same city discussed questions relating to the alleged over emphasis being placed on athletics especially on football.

That there has been a rapid growth in interest in athletics and other physical activities since the war, no one can deny. This has been noted in several ways. First, there has been great activity and progress in furthering a building program. In the last six years, practically every high school, academy, college and university has either built a new gymnasium, stadium, field house, running track or athletic field of one sort or another or has improved the buildings and grounds that were provided at an earlier day for athletic purposes. This has been due to the awakened interest in athletics on the part of the students, faculties and the public. While a great many splendid gymnasiums and athletic fields have been paid for out of school funds or from state appropriations, the profits accruing from football and other games have been extensively used to provide more equipment for athletic uses. The net earnings from football alone in ten middle western universities this last fall approximates $2,000,000. All of this money will be used for more physical equipment, for the maintenance of present equipment and for the support of the Physical Education departments. If the present interest in school and college sport continues and there is no reason to suppose that it will not continue, then in a few years our educational institutions will have adequate facilities for the promotion of athletics for the twenty-five million boys and girls in the primary and secondary schools and in the institutions of higher learning in this country.

Furthermore, the growth in interest in athletics is shown by the increasing number of player participants. There are several ways of gauging this development. The colleges that have kept attendance records for a number of years report that more students are being given athletic training now than formerly. The Y. M. C. A., the Playground and Recreation Association and other national organizations likewise report more activity last year than in any other year. The officers of such sports organizations as golf and tennis have also found that more people are playing these games than formerly and the largest manufacturers of sporting goods equipment report increased business. According to the government census of manufactures the total value of athletic goods manufactured increased from $31,811,174 in 1921 to $41,797,075 in 1923 showing a 31.4 per cent increase over a two year period. Some of the educational institutions are now requiring their students to enroll for athletic training which shall continue throughout their four undergraduate years. This insures 100 per cent participation. The enactment of similar regulations throughout our educational institutions can not be too warmly recommended.

As regards the manifest interest on the part of our people in athletics as shown by the attendance at games and contests of various sorts, little need be said. Fifty thousand people witnessed the skating races in one of the Chicago parks recently. The size of the crowds attending the basketball games throughout America is quite generally limited by the seating capacity of the buildings in which the games are played. Many of our universities are now building field houses or gymnasiums large enough to accommodate what would have been typical football crowds twenty years ago. The spectator interest at the football games last fall was the greatest in the history of the sport. In short it may safely be claimed that not only are more persons actively engaged in athletics today than formerly but in addition more people are seeking enjoyment now than before by watching others play.

Another indication of the growing interest in sports is provided by the newspapers. Formerly sports news seldom, if ever, found a place outside of the sports columns; today a great deal of attention is being given to athletics by newspaper editors and frequently sports stories are found on the front pages of the metropolitan papers; the size of the sport sections has been materially increased. Since the newspapers attempt to supply a public demand, we may well conclude that more people are reading the

(Continued on Page 26)

It has been charged:

That athletic interest is inimical to scholastic interest:

That the American people are giving too much time to training their bodies and conserving their health;

That college athletics have been over financed;

That present publicity given athletics is bad for the athletes and injures the institutions.

The Editor has discussed these questions in the article; he believes that there is not more interest today in football as applied to the individual spectator. The greater general interest today is due to the fact that more people follow the fortunes of the team and attend the games than formerly. The boys of today who cheer their teams in the stadiums do not become any more hysterical than did their fathers a generation ago over the games that were then played before smaller crowds and on miniature fields. The fact is that the behavior of the crowds in the old days at the games suffers by comparison with that of the great bodies that attend the games in modern times.

This article may be of special interest at this time due to the fact that a committee representing a small group of University professors has recommended that the college competition in football be limited to seniors.

Without doubt this recommendation is based on the belief that the popularity constitutes a menace to educational interests.

The Prevention and Treatment of "Charley Horse"

A Study of the Changes Taking Place Under This Type of Athletic Injury

By Dr. T. H. Bast of the Department of Histology and George Berg, Formerly Athletic Trainer, at the University of Wisconsin

THERE has been much misunderstanding as to the nature of the changes that take place in muscular tissue during the injury commonly called "Charley Horse." There has also been confusion regarding the best methods of treatment to be used in bringing about a cure of this condition. As there was no research material in existence that dealt with this problem, Dr. T. H. Bast and George Berg of the University of Wisconsin conducted experiments in the production and study of this injury. It was learned that the relatively common "Charley Horse" has nothing in common with such abnormal conditions as arise in muscles when sections of periosteum are torn loose from the bone and lay down large masses of bone cells in the muscle. We are dealing with a condition that is at all times confined to changes in the muscle structure.

The injury may be caused by one or more blows. Most commonly, the athlete is struck and limps about for a while, continues play, and is hit again the same or on a succeeding day. Swelling, stiffness, and great pain on movement appear, and he goes to the coach or to his trainer with his troubles. By this time the mischief has been done. It is our purpose to explain briefly the changes that take place when this aggravated condition is present, how to guard against the appearance of such an injury, how to protect the initial bruise, and how to treat such a condition.

Our experiments show that these injuries are usually located in the deeper, rather than in the more superficial muscles. The reason for this is, probably, that the muscle substance lying close to the bone is less able to give way to shock than is muscle lying superficially. Accordingly, the muscle fibres lying closest to the bone suffer the greatest injury.

It is common experience that there are great sensitiveness, swelling and interference with the proper movement of the joint which these muscles operate. The reason for this is that extensive changes, to be described later, cause in some cases, complete degeneration of the muscle substance proper. This muscle tissue will regenerate with varying degrees of completeness, if not interfered with by additional injury. Briefly, the history of the injury is this:

When the man is struck, swelling, and in some cases, a discoloration appears. The swelling is due to the infiltration of serous fluid or plasma between the injured fibres. About the third day, if the injury is severe enough to cause degeneration, some of the fibres break up into irregular masses. White blood cells of two types, both phagocytic, appear and carry on the breaking down and excavation of the muscle substance. These cells are wandering cells and have as their function the ridding of the body of foreign or dead material. At this time the first cells associated with repair of muscle appear. These cells are fibroblasts, and it is these that are followed by connective tissue cells in such large numbers that hard, knotty lumps are produced, in

3. High power camera lucida drawing of a cross section of a portion of an injured muscle fasciculus showing, A, normal muscle fiber, B necrotic muscle fiber, C, muscle fiber in advanced state of necrosis. Three monocytes are seen at work removing the necrotic sarcoplasm. D, muscle fiber which is being completely excavated by mononcuclear leukocytes. Several polymorphonuclcur leukocytes are seen inside the sarcoplasm and one (p) is seen working its way through the sarcolemma. s, necrotic sarcoplasm; m, monocyte; c, sarcolemma. Four days after injury.

4. High power photomicrograph of small blood vessel proliferating endothelial cells. e, dividing endothelial nuclei. Four days after injury.

5. Photomicrograph of a cross section of a portion of a muscle fasciculus showing several almost completely regenerated muscle fibers. y, young fiber with nuclei near center of fiber. Fifteen days after injury.

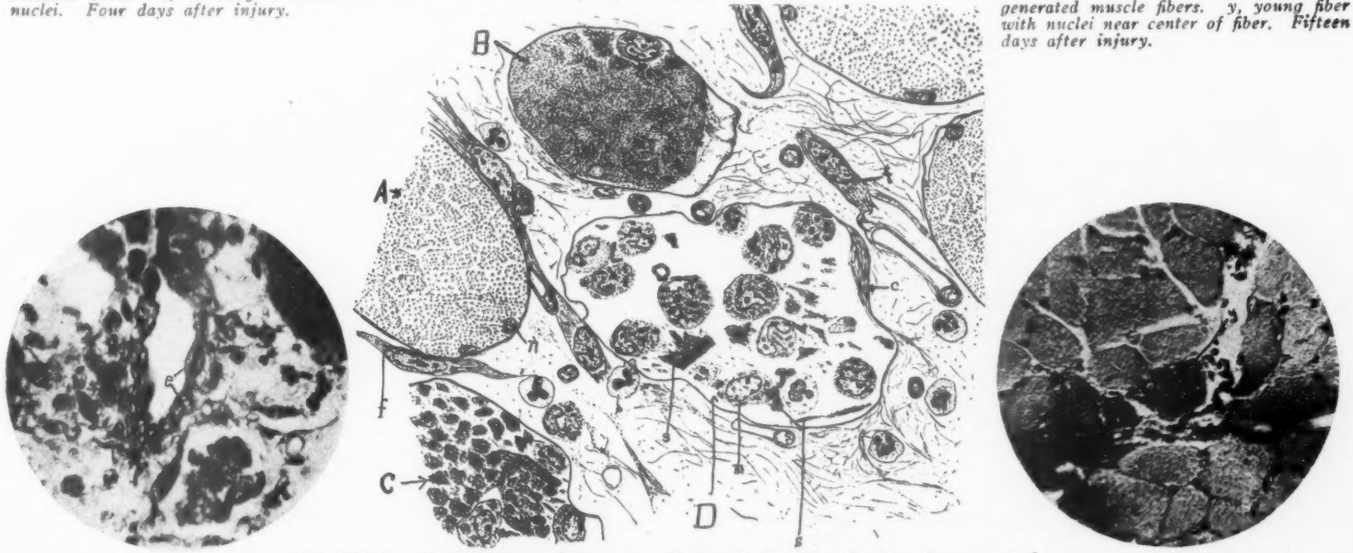


PLATE I. Explanation of figures. Reduced in reproduction by one-sixth.

the muscle, provided the injury is not well cared for. At about the sixth day, the dead muscle has been removed and the healthy muscle stumps throw out rows of muscle nuclei which make their way through the fibroblasts, and the connective tissue. If this injury is not aggravated during the healing process, the chances are good that complete regeneration will take place. The entire time which may elapse, granted that there is no setback due to additional blows, may be three weeks, and may be as long as five or six weeks. If the injury is aggravated, it is perfectly possible that the man will never recover complete usefulness of the part, and the injury may become the site of deposit of mineral salts, which will leave a hard lump of bony material in the muscle.

Practical considerations:

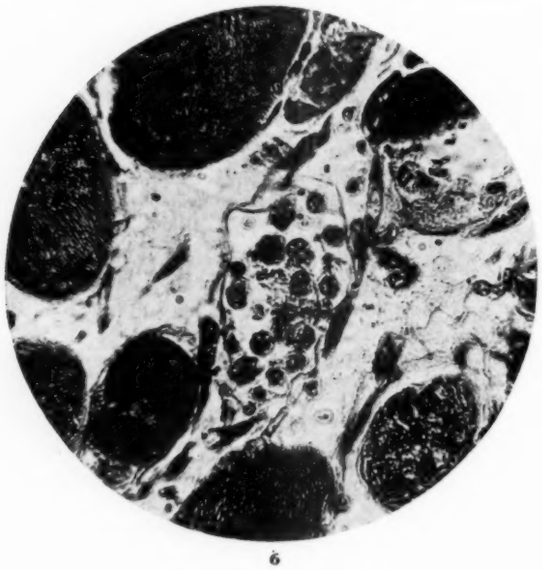
Protection against "Charley Horse." The molded one-piece thigh guard with a side piece is the most practical and efficient protection against this injury. As soon as the man is struck, he must immediately report that fact to the coach or trainer. A thigh guard, constructed with rubber bands so situated that they will absorb the shock of the blow, should be strapped to the man with adhesive tape every time he goes on the field to do work involving personal contact. In cases that are not severe, the man can be scrimmaged, always providing this type of protection is securely fastened to his injured leg. A system of hot and cold applications and very gentle massage during which the whole leg is manipulated very gently, should be immediately begun. The man should exercise. What must be prevented in all cases is a repetition of the blow that caused the original injury. Whenever possible, the injury should be treated with high frequency diathermy. The plan must be to prevent the appearance of the advanced stages of this injury, which have been described heretofore. Bands of adhesive tape, applied with good compression, but not so tightly that they constrict the muscle, help the man to work, and facilitate recovery. These bands should be placed around the belly of the muscle and below the middle of the muscle. By their action they promote the circulation of the plasma which is a nutrient fluid.

The changes taking place in the tissue clearly indicate the steps to be taken in the treatment of this condition; they are:

1. Protection against the initial blow.

2. More complete protection of the injury, guarding the man from repetition of the blow.

3. Application of heat preferably through diathermy, otherwise through hot and cold packs, several times a day. Keep the part warm at



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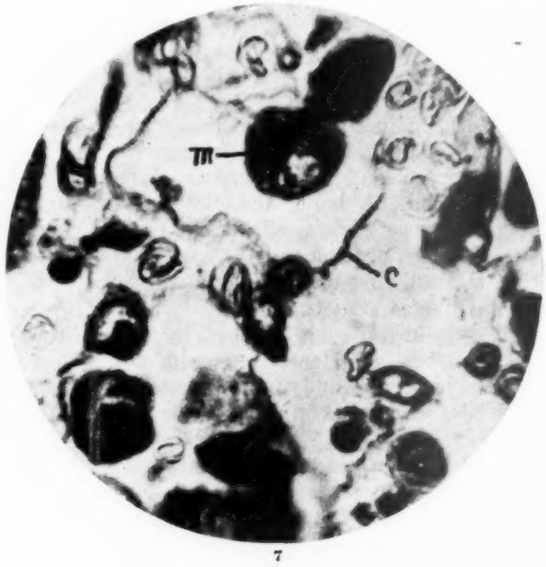
6. Photomicrograph of a portion of an injured muscle fasciculus. This is taken from the same region as figure 3 but several sections removed.



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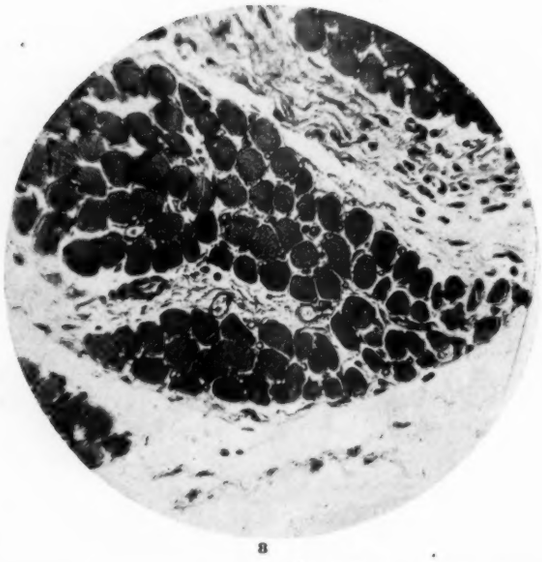
7. High power photomicrograph of several monocytes, (m) within sarcolemma (c).



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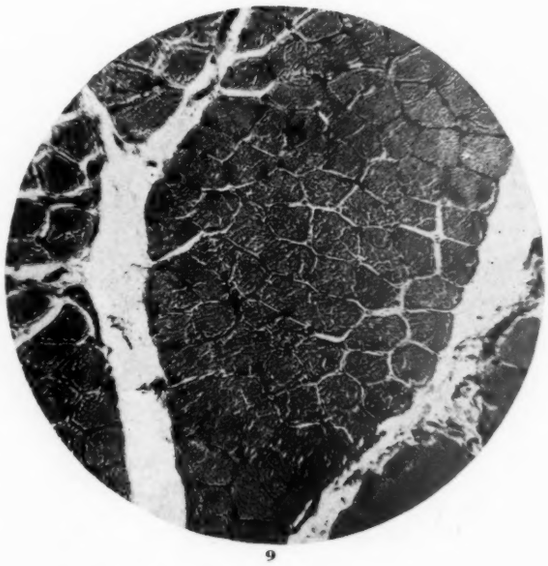
8. Photomicrograph of a regenerated muscle fasciculus fifteen days after injury.



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9. Photomicrograph of a normal uninjured muscle fasciculus taken from same slide as figure 8.

PLATE II. Explanation of figures. Reduced in reproduction by one-sixth.

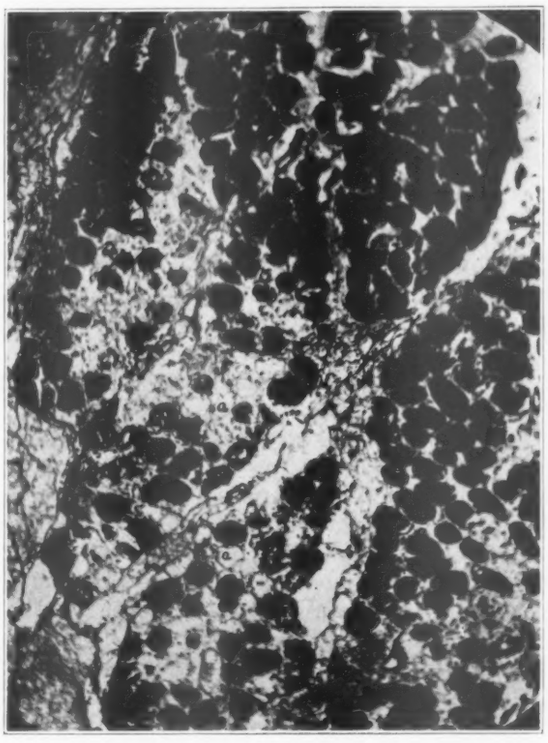
night with hot packs or with electric pads.

4. Gentle massage to cause complete circulation of the plasma and of the blood, to help regeneration take place. This massage should be applied to the upper section of the injured area first, to keep the channels through which the degenerated material must be carried off, clear and functioning.

5. Support of the muscle by bands of adhesive tape running around the leg below the middle of the belly of the muscle.

6. Exerices to promote the absorption of the waste materials present and to insure complete blood supply.

7. The most important consideration is early recognition and protection of this injury. Men must be told to report such a blow immediately for protection and treatment as outlined above. This is the secret of never allowing this injury to cripple a squad.



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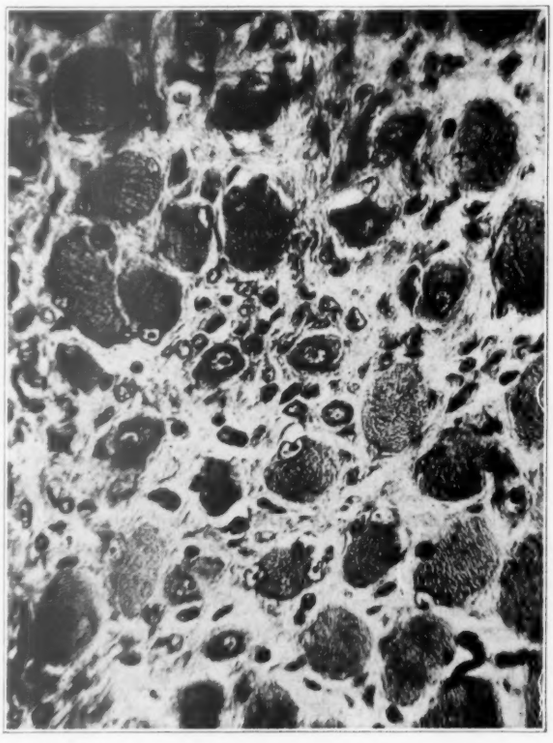
10. Low power photomicrograph of a group of injured muscle fasciculi. Figures 3 and 6 are taken from this area. The fasciculi to the left and those at the bottom of the picture are largely destroyed. a, Excavated muscle fibres with only sarcolemma and occasional monocytes remaining. Four days after injury.

11. Photomicrograph of cross section of regenerating muscle fibres. Note centrally located vesicular nuclei. Nine days after injury.



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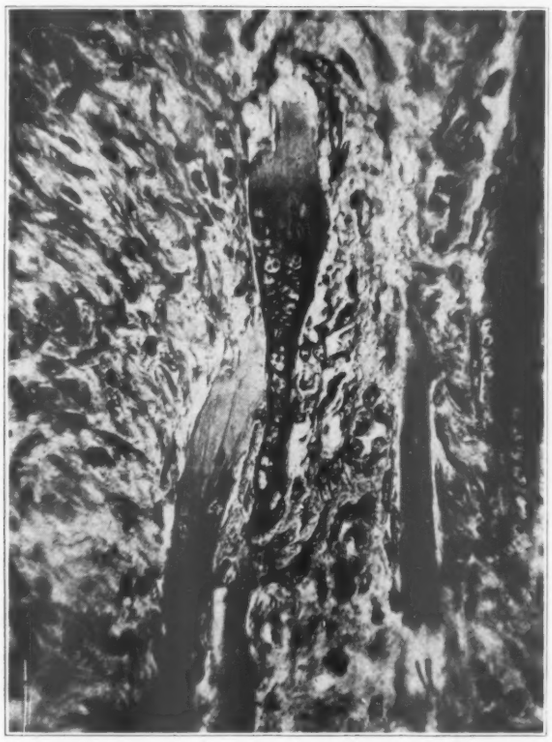

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12. Photomicrograph of longitudinal section of regenerating muscle buds pushing through embryonic connective tissue. Nine days after injury.

13. Photomicrograph of long rows of proliferating muscle nuclei. Nine days after injury.

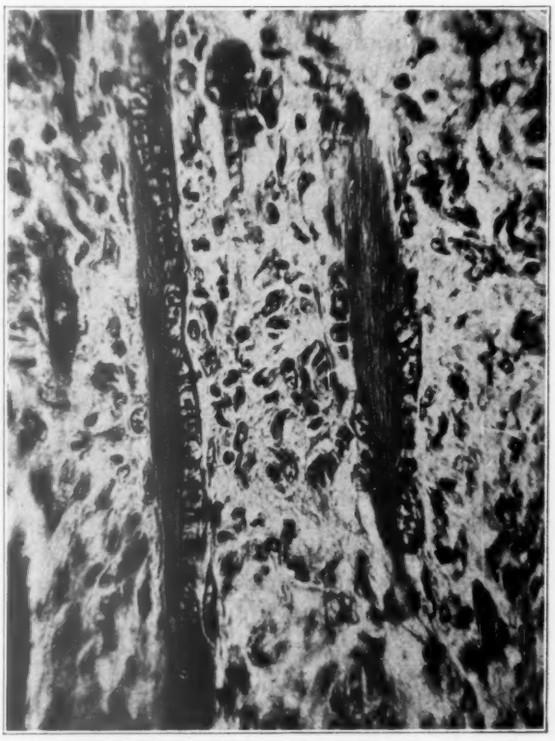

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PLATE III. Explanation of figures. Reduced in reproduction by one-sixth.

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JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor

Basketball

BASKETBALL has reached its peak this year. It may safely be stated that approximately four million boys have played this indoor game within the last six months. In another article in this issue of the JOURNAL it is shown that 93 per cent of the schools and colleges maintain inter-institutional basketball teams. Possibly something like fourteen thousand schools and colleges then have had representative basketball teams. Allowing for ten men to a squad, this would mean that one hundred and forty thousand boys played either as regulars or as substitutes on these teams. For every boy carried on the squad, there were probably ten others who played on the intramural teams or in the grade schools making a total of one million four hundred thousand additional basketball players in the educational institutions. It may be safely estimated that another one hundred thousand played basketball under the supervision of the various Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the country and a like number on the teams sponsored by municipal recreation agencies. Certainly one hundred and fifty thousand more played basketball in the industrial and church leagues, in the Army, the Navy and the unorganized organizations. This estimate does not include the teams sponsored by the Turners, the Boys' Clubs, Young Men's Hebrew Association, the DeMolay and other associations that promote basketball. So it may safely be estimated that close to four million have been engaged in this increasingly popular game.

A great many sports writers judge the growth and the popularity of a sport only by attendance figures at some of the big spectacles. If this were the proper way to judge the growth of sports in this country, then we would have to conclude that boxing was the most popular athletic sport in America because a heavy-weight championship bout will draw a million dollar gate. Any one who knows anything about it, however, knows that comparatively few boys really engage in boxing as a sport.

Golf is a year around sport played by boys and old men alike. Basketball is a seasonal game which enlists as devotees almost entirely boys and young men under thirty years of age. Football is our greatest school and college game as judged by the numbers who attend the contests. Further, football pays the bills as has been said so often for many of the other sports. It has its place in the athletic program. However, football will probably never be played by four million people in this or any other country. Basketball, judged by the numbers playing, has come to be our major team game in America.

Athletic Rules

WHENEVER an athlete violates the amateur rules and is declared ineligible to compete with amateurs until he is re-instated, the public press and the public in general waste a lot of maudlin sympathy over the boy who was penalized. We have become accustomed to the actions of the "sob sisters" who sympathize with the notorious murderers and other law-breakers, but we have hardly yet learned to expect that a hue and cry will be raised every time a penalty is imposed for the violation of some athletic rule.

Rules are necessary for the successful playing of any athletic game. Possibly some of the rules in vogue are foolish or unnecessary but a sportsman expects to play the game according to the rules and to accept the penalties that are imposed against him if wittingly or unwittingly he violates one of the rules. Left handed polo players are barred from some matches. This should suggest to some one that there is an opportunity to organize a movement for the amelioration of left handed polo players. Hammer throwers are forbidden to use an implement that measures more than four feet from the end of the handle to the bottom of the brass ball. What a fine argument might be advanced to prove that this rule discriminates against hammer throwers with long arms and legs. Boys over twenty-one years of age are quite generally barred from high school competitions. Is not this an infringement upon the rights of free born American citizens? Wrestlers are not permitted to anoint their bodies with oil before a match. Freak deliveries are not permitted by pitchers in baseball. A gentleman is not supposed to talk when his golf opponent is putting. A boxer may not hit his antagonist in the face with the heel of his hand but a football man in the line may so treat his opponent. Whether right or wrong these rules are almost universally respected by the sports public.

Eligibility rules in athletics are just as important and necessary as playing rules. In fact, a contest in which there are unequal eligibility rules or in which there are no eligibility rules is no more of a sporting proposition than one in which the different contestants observe widely different playing rules. In amateur circles it is almost universally believed that a professional athlete has an advantage over the amateur and that professionals should be matched only with professionals and amateurs with amateurs. With this in mind the organizations that prescribe the amateur rules for their members to follow have indicated where the line should be drawn between professional and amateur. Possibly some of these rules are not wise ones; perhaps the line should be drawn some-

where further up or down the scale. By the same token perhaps a boxer should be permitted to use the heel of his hand in striking a blow as football men are permitted thus to use their hands in charging opposing linemen. Whether the eligibility or playing rules are the best that can be prescribed is another question. But there is no reason why any one should shed tears when an athlete playing under a set of rules is penalized for failure to observe the code that has been adopted and which he is bound to accept if he elects to compete under these rules.

Legislating Against Play Instinct

THOSE critics, themselves, not interested in play activities who regret that so many people in this country are interested in sports and games, frequently overlook the fact that it is impossible to legislate the play instinct out of existence. Robinson in his "Mind in the Making" suggests that our ancestors perhaps lived for a million years as savages and that the race has been civilized for only a comparatively short time. In other words, we inherit certain instincts, among them the play instinct. It would be well if all would recognize this fact and if we could more generally come to understand that our problem today is not to attempt to curb the play instinct but to develop it along proper lines. The best agency that we have found in this country for controlling and developing the play instinct of young and old alike is through our school and college athletics. We need to think more and more how we can develop more play activities under proper supervision. As it is, we are wasting a great deal of time lamenting the fact that human nature is as it is.

A Scientific Diagnosis Needed

A committee of the Association of University Professors has recently assumed the responsibility of diagnosing the ills of football and has prescribed a cure. It is not clear that the physicians in this case have made a first hand examination of the patient nor have they presented scientific facts upon which their conclusions were or could be based. If a doctor were to analyze a man's physical condition by accepting heresay reports or from newspaper accounts such a diagnostician would not be taken seriously by scientific men. It has repeatedly been suggested by university presidents and others that an educated man not only has the capacity for determining truth but further he does not arrive at conclusions until he has collected all of the facts possible from which a conclusion may be reached.

In the case of this committee it appears that the men who have made some rather radical suggestions regarding football, to continue with the metaphor, have found the patient entirely too healthy and consequently believe that his exercise should be curtailed.

What we need is definite answers to the following: Are varsity athletes short lived? Are they on the average making a failure of their post graduate lives? Is the scholastic work of the varsity athletes inferior to that of other campus groups? Is the scholastic average of the student body during the basketball season superior to the scholastic average during the football season? Were academic standards at such universities as Yale, Ohio State, Illinois and Stanford in the days before their present stadiums were built higher than they are at the present time? Is proselyting and illegitimate rescruiting on the increase? Are eligibility standards lower today than they were ten years ago? From studies that have been made all of these questions may be answered in the negative. If the facts upon which these studies were made are erroneous the truth should be told. Football, however, is entitled to the same scientific treatment as that accorded to chemistry and it is fair to insist that scientific men present scientific facts and not mere opinions regarding the present football situation.

Respect for Law

THE following by Stephen B. L. Penrose, President of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, recently appeared in the Ritzville, Washington, Journal Times:

"Civilization, like football or poker, is a game with rules. Playing the rules is good sportsmanship. What the rules do not forbid may be done with propriety, but what is forbidden, must be avoided, not only for fear of the penalty, but the more serious charge of not being a good sport.

"Once it was considered proper to break the rules if you could without being found out. Slugging might be indulged in if the referee was not looking; even a card up one's sleeve might be risked. But as time passed it depended upon the fairness of the players and their sportsmanlike regard for the rules of the game.

These rules have grown slowly and have been formulated for players by such as Hoyle for cards, Camp for football, and legislative assemblies, parliaments, or congresses for civilization. What is declared by these high authorities to be the rules becomes binding upon all players and good sportsmanship requires that the game be played according to the rules.

"The worst piece of bad sportsmanship, next to breaking the rules, is to try to change the rules while the game is being played. It is no longer safe to do this in poker or football, but in the game of civilization it is often tried. History is full of instances where one nation tried to change the rules of war while playing the game of civilization. But the verdict of fairminded spectators has always been that the nation which did this was a poor sport.

"If the rules are to be changed, it must be by constituted authorities before the game begins. It is sportsmanlike to get rules changed before the game by appealing to the power that can change them. But the good sport will not change them for himself nor will he stay in the game and break the rules. Play the game like a good sport is the only fair advice for players or men who would be considered civilized.

"Laws are the rules we call civilization. Its object is to enable men to live together in peace and harmony. Change the rules if you do not like them by appealing to the authorities, but do not change them yourself and do not disregard them because you think you can without being caught."

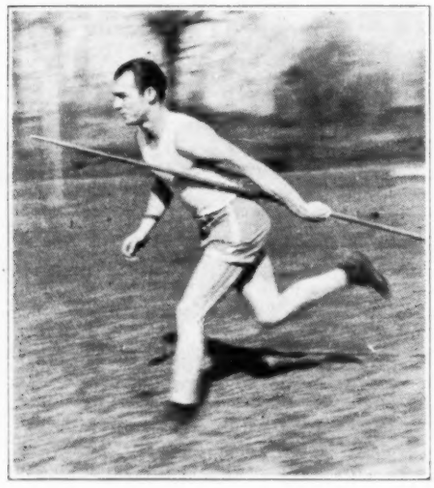
The Journal has always believed that the rules of our athletic games are more respected and better observed than the rules that have been made to govern our other activities. As athletics grow in importance and as they are gradually improved, their influence on our civilization will become more and more marked.

Ray Goode—Javelin Thrower

When the collegiate honor roll was first made up, Ray Goode of McKendree College was included as one of the first six best javelin throwers. It was later decided to use but five in the list. Therefore, although his name was not included in the honor roll, his performances last year are meritorious and both he and Coach Filley are entitled to honorable mention.

Ray Goode, McKendree College athlete, firmly established his claim as one of the best javelin hurlers in our American colleges at the National Intercollegiate Athletic Meet held at Stagg Field, University of Chicago, last June. Goode began his career as a javelin thrower at the High School of White Hall, Illinois, where he set a world's scholastic javelin record at 187 feet, 1½ inches.

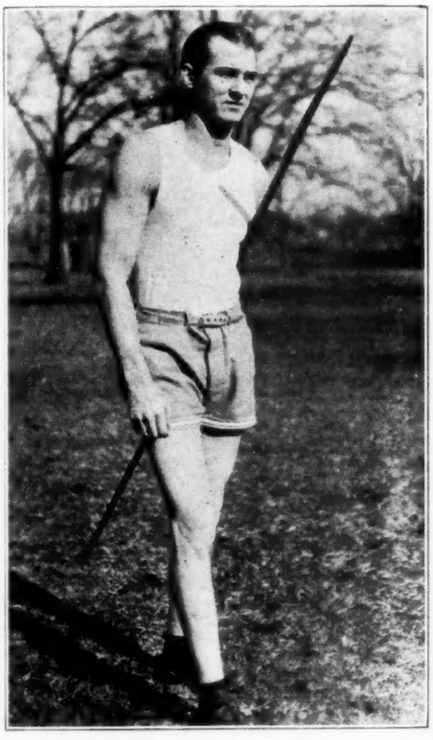
Since he has been at McKendree College, he made the Illinois State record with a toss of 191 feet. Among his many laurels he won honors at



the Drake Relays and the National Intercollegiate Meet. Although Goode has several times reached a distance of 210 feet in tryouts, his best official throw was an exhibition toss of 196 feet 5 inches at the McKendree Interscholastic.

Perhaps the most striking feature of Goode's performance is his unusual form. He probably has the distinction of being the only left-handed javelin artist among college athletes. Before beginning his take-off, Goode stands with the right foot extended, the body bent slightly forward, and the javelin held in the left hand with the wrist turned under. The javelin is gripped with the thumb and first finger just behind the grip. The remaining fingers are not tightly clasped about the shaft, but merely serve to steady the hold. To make the balance more perfect the javelin rests lightly against his chest.

He begins his run slowly and gradually increases his speed until he reaches the point for the cross step—a run of about sixty feet. This run gives him enough speed for the reverse without a loss of the necessary snap that makes the throw effective. Goode has so perfected his cross step that it does not shorten his stride or reduce his speed. Neither does he begin the reverse until time for the javelin to be released. In this he differs from both the Finnish and the Cross Step styles.

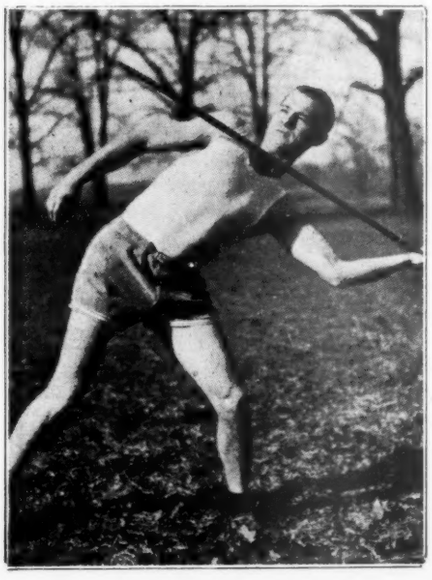


When he reaches a mark about fifteen feet from the finish, he leans backward and holds tense the muscles of his back, chest, and throwing arm. The left arm, instead of being extended at full length, is held with the elbow bent and close to his side, the hand being about fifteen inches from the shoulder. This position gives his thrust a snap instead of a full sweep and enables him to throw the weight of his entire body, as well as his arm muscles, into the heave.

Goode's unusual speed, the snap delivery, the quick reverse, and the entire weight of his body enable him to obtain a greater distance than that achieved by other throwers. After much practice he has learned to spin the javelin as he releases it. This eliminates the vibration which tends to reduce the distance of many javelin hurlers' efforts. The force of Goode's reverse and the snap of his delivery usually throw him from his feet.

Goode never suffers from muscle soreness because of his systematic training. During the winter months, he keeps himself in condition by work-outs in the gymnasium. He finds that the use of chest weights, the medicine ball, and rope climbing are the greatest factors in maintaining condition.

He has found also that it is not best to try for distance in the practice



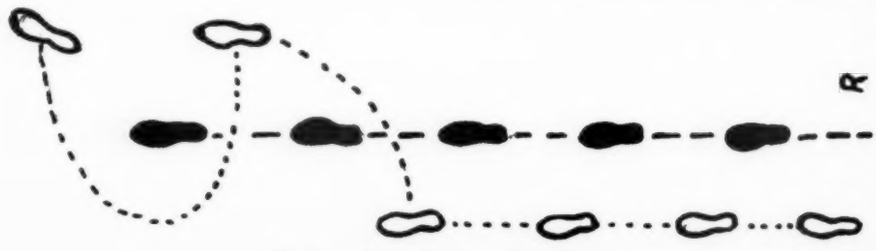


Diagram Shows Goode's Foot Work

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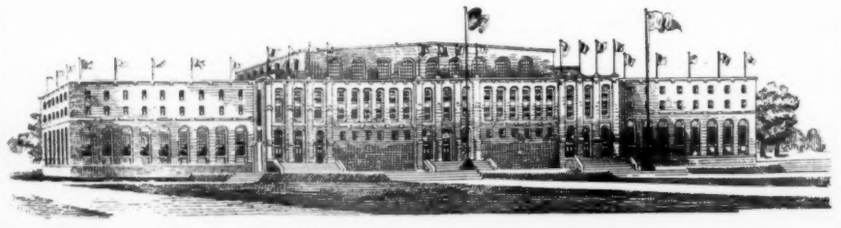

throws at a meet. The trial throws should be for warming-up and fixing the marks for the take-off. It has been his experience that the first and second throws are the most effective since some of the necessary snap is usually lacking after these have been made.

Goode has tried heel spikes, running shoes, and baseball shoes, and he finds that the baseball shoes enable him to keep his feet during the cross step and reverse. In practice he uses both the Gill and the Finnish javelin, although his greatest distances have been made with the latter.

Goode's opinion is that javelin hurlers are made, not born, and that they can achieve success only through continuous training for form and muscle development.

When weather conditions in the spring permit, he begins his work on the field. His early training consists of short throws and work on perfecting the take-off. This practice is continued for three or four weeks with a gradual increase in intensity. Goode never tries for distance more than once a week, this never involving more than three throws after warming-up.

Goode is credited with a throw of 191 feet 7¾ inches made in the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Meet in 1925. Had this record been known to the committee Goode's name would have been placed on the Honor Roll with the javelin throwers. Every attempt was made to collect all records. The committee regrets that Goode's name was omitted.

Question: In a basketball game recently the game was a tie with two minutes to play and one team after gaining possession of the ball stalled until time was up thus making it necessary that an extra period be played; what was the advantage of stalling under these circumstances?

Answer: The team that stalled probably had strong center plays and wanted an opportunity to use them. Further the team that stalled probably hoped that thereby the other team might be drawn from its defensive position.

Question: When a team in the lead gets the ball and passes it around in the back court without any apparent effort to score and the defensive team does not attempt to get the ball, which team is stalling?

Answer: The defensive team.

Question: Is it against the rules for a sprinter on his marks to make false motions so as to make his opponents break and thus get set?

Answer: It is not ethical.

Question: Who will act as starter in the Western Conference Outdoor Track Meet and in the National Collegiates?

Answer: Dr. W. J. Monilaw, University High School, Chicago, Illinois.

Question: What official is responsible for seeing that the hurdles are properly set and locked?

Answer: The head inspector.

Question: How many college conferences are there and where are they located?

Answer: There are at least thirty college conferences (perhaps more) as follows:

1. New England College Conference composed of the State Colleges of all the states except Vermont.
2. The Southern Conference.
3. Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.
4. The Virginia Conference.
5. The North Carolina Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.
6. The Louisiana Intercollegiate Conference.
7. The South Carolina Intercollegiate Athletic Association.
8. The Midwest College Athletic Conference.
9. The Missouri Valley Conference.
10. Iowa Athletic Conference.
11. North Central Intercollegiate Conference.
12. The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.
13. The Western Interstate Conference.
14. The Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.
15. Ohio State Conference.
16. Indiana State Conference.
17. The Little Nineteen Conference.
18. Michigan State College Conference.
19. The Southwest Athletic Conference.
20. The Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association.
21. The Texas Conference.
22. Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference.
23. Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.
24. The Northwest Conference.
25. The Southern California Conference.
26. The Far Western Conference.
27. The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association.
28. The Middle Atlantic States Athletic Conference.
29. Minnesota State Conference.
30. Wisconsin State Conference.

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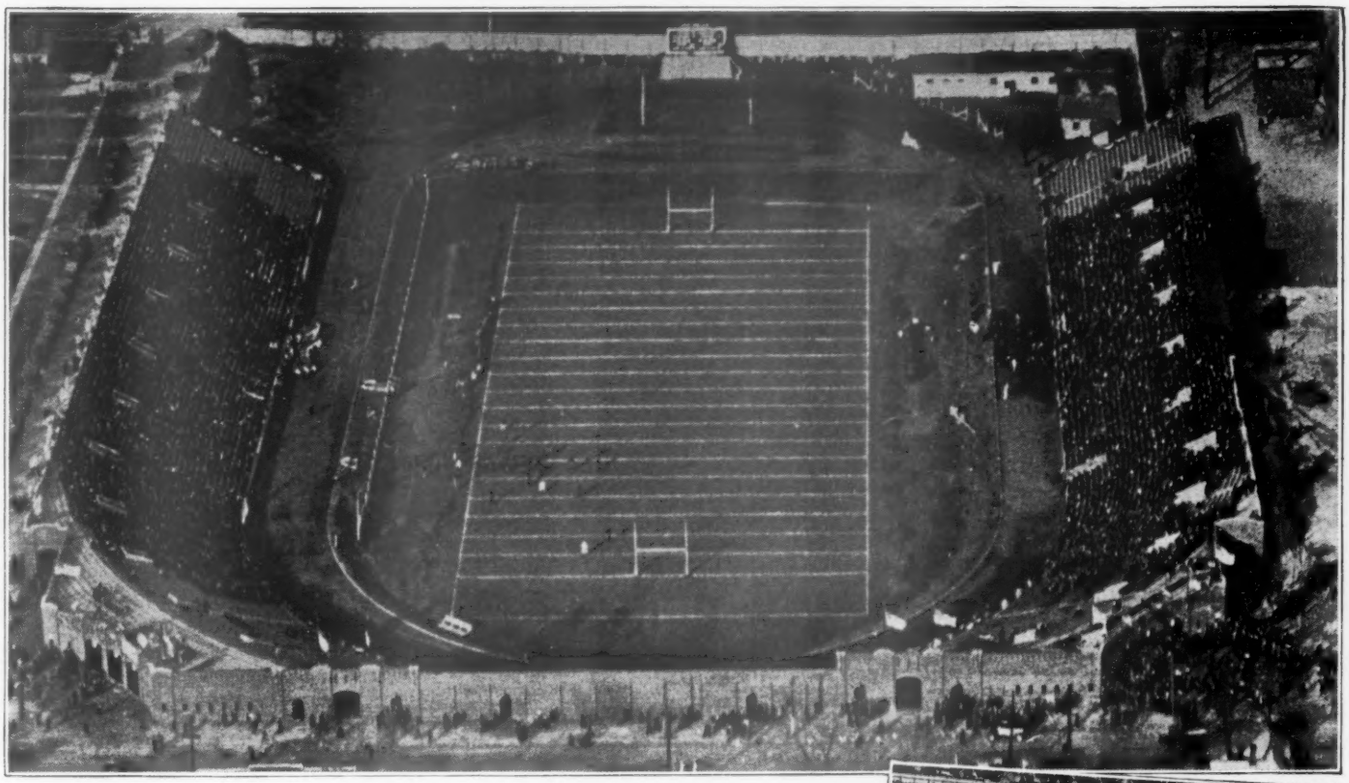

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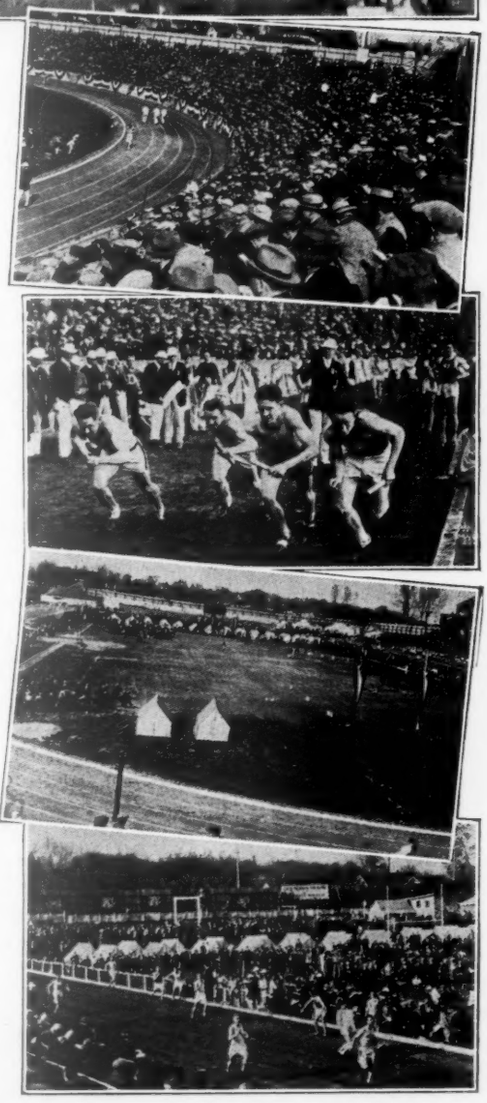

Are Athletics Over Emphasized

(*Continued from Page 14*)

sports stories now than read similar stories in other days.

With all of the evident increase in popularity and interest in athletics, the question quite naturally arises as to whether or not we are over emphasizing sports. This question is to be expected especially since the public reads accounts of the vast sums of money paid in by spectators at the stadium gates. We as a people are fearful of extremes. Some one has said that God must have liked the common people because he made so many of them. Many of us being mediocre prefer mediocrity. We are suspicious of the man of great wealth but we pity the man who can't make a living. We are equally contemptuous of extreme materialism or of fanatical idealism. We note the popularity of athletics and wonder if something should not be done about it. This question as to whether athletics are being over-emphasized may be viewed from several aspects.

First. Is athletic interest inimical to scholastic interest? Is there an antagonism between physical education and the so-called academic education? Any reasonable answer to this must be based on a general agreement regarding the purpose of education. Some there are who believe that the sole function of the school and the college is the advancement of intellectualism or scholasticism. The world has tried one experiment in scholasticism. The scholastics, by the way, held in contempt everything but the intellect and frowned upon all forms of physical expression. There are others who believe that it is the function of the school and college to train for citizenship. The latter believe that athletics may be used as a medium for developing qualities of character that are not measured in either an intelligence or physical test,—qualities, however, that are just as important as physical fitness and superior intelligence. A man may have a splendid body and be a menace to society or he may have a beautifully developed body and a well trained mind and still be a dangerous member of society. The ascetics believed that they could exalt the mind and spirit by torturing the body but we are more and more coming to believe, that it is not necessary to scourge the body or neglect the spirit in the interest of intellectualism.

It is not clear that scholarship standards in our colleges twenty-five years ago when comparatively few spectators witnessed the games, was superior to that of today when many thousands watch the great contests. It has never been proven that non-athletic nations such as China, Spain and Russia have contributed more to the intellectual life of the world or to the world's progress than such athletic nations as ancient Greece, Great Britain and the United States. Neither has it ever been shown that the colleges with small athletic fields are graduating more intellectual giants than the universities that have built large stadiums.

It is interesting to try to see what are the real reasons in the minds of the men who charge that there is an antagonism between athletics and scholarship and to understand why they believe as they do. Robinson in his "Mind in the Making" suggests that we usually have good reasons for some of our beliefs but that the good reasons are not always the real reasons for our believing as we do. I am convinced that many people are destructive minded if I may use that expression. They see a great deal of misery and unhappiness in the world and then viewing those who are more fortunately situated they let themselves believe that if they could make all people miserable and unhappy they would somehow improve the lot of all of the unfortunate people in the world. Russia has been trying this method of ameliorating conditions but it is not yet clear that when she killed the successful doctors, lawyers, and business men, the lot of the unsuccessful was measurably improved.

These people who believe that athletic interest is antagonistic to scholastic interest note that many people who are interested enough in athletics to attend football games do not show the same enthusiasm for scholastic activities and they evidently believe that if they could make it impossible for men to watch football games that thus they could force them to attend other things. Let us imagine for a moment that this were possible and that the scholastics accomplished their purpose and human nature was so changed that 50,000 people would assemble to hear a lecture on molecules or chromosomes. Then I dare say there would be some who if they could would put a stop to this thing so as to make the people interested in music. If in turn the interest in music grew until it was necessary to build auditoriums seating 75,000 people who would listen to the musical programs then there would be others who would destroy music so as to make the people give attention to other things. The man who is constructively minded, works assiduously to promote the thing that engrosses his attention by a building up process. He does not waste his time in tearing down other activities or interests. If society today is on a lower level than we would have it, perhaps it is because for something like a half a million years our ancestors lived as savages and the race has only for a comparatively short time been civilized. No one can quarrel with the man who would create in the minds of men more appreciation for art and literature. If he thinks however, that he can make people flock to the art galleries and the libraries by closing the stadiums we might well challenge his conclusions. The fact is, regrettable yet nevertheless true, that many who decry athletic over-emphasis are jealous because there is not a like over-emphasis for certain other things dear to the hearts and minds of those who lament.

Looking at this question from another aspect, it is necessary for us to consider whether the American people have given too much time to training their bodies and conserving their health. A study of the draft statistics which revealed that one-half of our young men of military age were physically defective should answer this negatively and conclusively. We cannot entirely correct this condition by athletics but it goes without saying that the healthiest people are those who take some time for play and recreation. I am not unmindful that it is repeatedly charged that our outstanding athletes die prematurely because of their so-called athletic excesses. In other words, there are those who believe that the strong die young. This conclusion is not warranted, however, by the studies which have been made by Dr. Meylan and others who have studied this question. Undoubtedly the play instinct is over-developed in some children and under-developed in others. We need to place sensible restrictions on playing schedules, the amount of time to be given to athletics and we further should see that the athletics elected by the boy are the kind that fit his particular need. On the other hand we should also see to it that the several million boys and girls in our educational institutions that are now neglected are given adequate physical education. I dare say that not over one-half of the college students and not over one-fifth of the public school children are being reached by a program of organized and supervised athletics. If any one thinks that athletics have reached their peak in development let him ponder these things.

Another phase of this question relates to the matter of athletic financing. Years ago when very little at-

tention was given to athletics by educators, the students organized their games, found playing fields as best they could and financed their athletic activities with such help as they might get from business men and the student body. In only a comparatively few instances were athletic buildings and grounds provided by school boards and college trustees. The athletic directors, the chairman of the faculty athletic committee, and the students persisted in their efforts to promote outdoor sports and as athletics grew in popular favor the admission receipts from the games likewise were enlarged. Today in many of the larger universities the profits from the football games are adequate to finance not only intercollegiate and intramural athletics, but also the required physical education program and to provide better playing equipment in the way of fields, buildings and better game facilities. In the majority of institutions football is the only sport that shows an appreciable profit. Since considerable money does accrue to the athletic associations through the medium of football there has been a great deal of discussion regarding this matter. There are several ways of looking at the question. Some one has estimated that in 1922 the endowment for institutions of higher learning in round figures was $500,000,000. That year, however, the American people spent $750,000,000 for cosmetics, perfumes and cigars. This was fifty per cent in excess of the endowment figures. We spent $600,000,000 for soft drinks and ice cream that year, $800,000,000 for cigarettes and $50,000,000 for chewing gum. This last amount was one hundred per cent in excess of the average gift or donation for educational purposes. While definite figures are not available regarding the amount of money taken in last fall at football games it has been estimated at from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. This is not a startling sum since it represents not more than eighteen cents per person in the United States.

Shall we condemn football because it has been conducted at a profit rather than at a loss? There are some who are suggesting that we should do something to make football less attractive because it has brought in too large financial returns. There are some who would apply this same philosophy to business. They would condemn the man of great wealth because he has succeeded in building up his organization or business until it yielded very great profit. Society has a right to insist that every business man shall accumulate wealth only by

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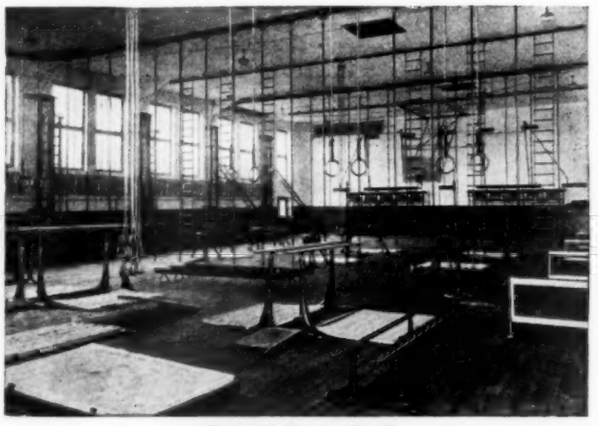

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legitimate methods and possibly society has a right to inquire whether his profits are properly expended. I doubt, however, if many of us believe that production should be limited on the ground that great success is dangerous to society. It is not charged by those who understand the administration of college athletics that it is wrong to obtain money by charging admission fees and not many believe that the profits are wasted or that individual players or coaches get the money. It is un-American to condemn football alone because it is conducted at a profit. If a college or university were conducting an endowment campaign and it was understood that the various departments of the institution would be endowed from the money thus accumulated and salaries of the professors in these departments substantially increased I doubt if there would be any serious objection to the big football games if the profits from the season were to be donated to the endowment fund. Many newspaper editors have this year suggested that our college athletics have become commercialized. There has been a great deal of loose usage of this word "commercial." We are sometimes accused of being a commercial nation. The fact that it is necessary to make a living to make a life is sometimes over-looked. I have a notion that the spiritual and intellectual life of America will compare favorably with that of some of the nations where there is more poverty than in the United States and where the people at least are not so successful along commercial lines as our people and it might be added not so happy. There is a difference between commercialism and venality. Any one who believes that our amateur athletics are venal shows a lack of understanding of the subject. The fact is, amateur athletics are philanthropic in large measure. The profits from amateur athletics are used to provide more athletics for more people. In professional athletics the money that is received at the gate is claimed by the players and by the managers; in amateur athletics it is used to promote further the sport in question or to finance some other physical education activity. This is one reason why the amateur sports in this country are growing more rapidly than the professional sports.

Turning to another side of this question, viz., the one which relates to modern athletic publicity, I cannot find myself in accord with many of my friends who believe that the publicity now being given to sports is bad for the game. There was a time when the newspaper was read solely by the

adult members of the family, but when the sports section was added the boys began to read the paper. In my boyhood days we all read the dime novels of that day and I and probably all of the boys in my crowd aspired to be with me some day a Jessie James or Diamond Dick. Today the boys read the sport pages and they aspire to be a Red Grange or a "Bud" Houser. The boy will not read anything on the sport page that will do him any harm. He will read of victories won, of men who did their best and though they failed to win did not whimper or whine or alibi their failures. So many of the stories in the papers today are accounts of failures in life; failure to observe the law with the death penalty as a result or disappointment or remorse caused by some wrong doing and followed by suicide that it is stimulating and refreshing to turn to the sport page and read about the men who won and were rewarded by the applause of the sports followers. It may be true that some reporters do not see all of the fine team work in a football game and hence over-emphasize the value of some individual to the team, but I am not disposed to believe that many boys are spoiled by newspaper praise. The average coach can usually succeed in making the star player understand that he is not indispensable. My acquaintance with football men has not caused me to consider that they are selfish, arrogant or spoiled. Neither am I unduly alarmed because now and then a college star drops out of college to play professional football. I have known some very fine men who played professional football for a season or two, but they soon learned that they could go farther in law, engineering or business than they could in professional football and so dropped out of football. In one of our Conference universities it has been discovered that practically all of the men from that institution who had gone into professional football were poor or mediocre students in college. Possibly these men were not qualified to succeed in a large way in other professions and hence have remained in the professional game.

In conclusion we will make progress more rapidly if we concentrate our thought and efforts on methods of improving amateur sports and on means of promoting athletics for those who have so far been neglected than we will by worrying because football has suddenly grown popular with a large number of people. The time has not yet come when men will be permitted to destroy American institutions be they governmental, industrial or athletic because those institutions have been highly successful.

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The Comparative Influence of the High School Coach and the Principal

By Albert Lindel

"The athletic coach is the most important person in any school" is not a true statement, but it is one with which I began an article some months ago dealing with such an officer and his relations with his students. I knew that the statement was not true in theory because even though the coach had produced more changes in the student body than had any other instructor yet the principal, the man who had employed the coach, was pursuing a large general plan in choosing him and might be considered as bringing about these changes himself through the agency of the coach as one of his corps of teachers.

But I believed that the sphere of activity of the coach differed widely from that of the principal in the actual operation of the school and that this difference resulted in one man being more influential by reason of the inherent nature of the position he occupied. Was it true, then, that the athletic coach was the most important person or might this position be occupied by the principal?

The Problem

What is the comparative influence of the principals and athletic coaches in high schools upon the students in these institutions?

In an attempted solution of this problem a list of the ways in which a student is influenced while in high school was prepared. This list was submitted to not less than a dozen people who were then teaching in high schools and they were asked if such a list included all of the ways in which a coach or principal might affect his students. The answer was uniformly in the affirmative nor did these teachers add any items when requested to do so, saying that the list was very complete.

The Original List

The original list included thirteen items, all of which have been retained. They are: Dress, Mannerisms, Posture, Smoking, Swearing, Grammar, Ideals, Sportsmanship, Opinions, Attitudes toward other teachers, Attitudes towards parents, Attitudes toward fellow students and Attitudes toward classwork. The original plan called for an estimate as to whether the effect was good, bad or indifferent, whether it was temporary, permanent, or uncertain, whether the effect was greater on those students in athletics, those not in athletics, on the entire school, on girls, on boys, on others not in the school and on students in the lower grades. In each of these items the coach was to be compared as to influence exerted with the principal and the best other high school class room teacher which the person interviewed might choose.

Without attempting to ascertain, mathematically, the number of votes to be cast by each person interviewed a conservative estimate would place it at somewhere around five hundred. Such data would have been comprehensive and very much worth while.

Armed with a formidable looking document covering a sheet of cardboard as large as an ordinary table top, the investigator proposed to enter the fraternity and sorority houses of the University of Illinois, in May, 1925, and ask them to settle the problem stated at the first part of this article. The plan was to call for a vote from each member of the fraternity or sorority on each division of the subject.

The utter failure was demonstrated at the first fraternity visited. The members of this organization were very willing to co-operate in the matter and gathered in one room of the house for the purpose. But after twenty minutes or more had been taken up, it was noted that the work was only about half completed, the men were tired, their interest had lagged and they were voting more or less mechanically and without serious consideration of the problem. Voting was stopped immediately and after more experimenting it was decided to adopt another, more simple plan.

The Final Plan

As finally worked out, the original list of thirteen items was retained but all of the other matter was omitted except that calling for a plain unconditional vote on whether the coach or the principal had had the greater effect upon the students when they had been in high school. As voted upon by the subjects and as carried out throughout the entire investigation, the plan worked out something like this: The investigator presented himself at a fraternity or sorority house slightly before meal time and explained his mission to the president or some other officer of the organization.

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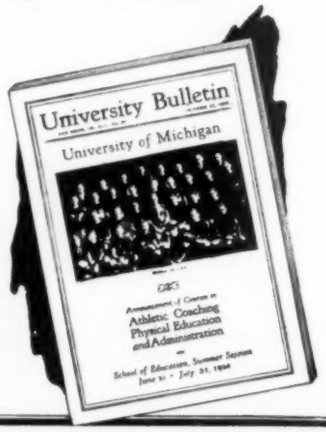

parative study of the effect of high school principals and athletic coaches and would ask each member of the organization to vote on the matter signifying which one of these two persons had exerted the greater influence upon him or her when he or she had been in high school. Care was taken to explain that the actual effects only must be considered; whether or not an attempt to bring about this effect had actually been made was not to be considered; nor did it matter whether the effect was considered to be good or bad. The preponderance of the effect was the only thing to be considered. Each item of the thirteen was voted upon separately.

The Results

In the investigation ten fraternities

TABLE I

Number of Fraternities	Total number of men	Votes for Coach	Votes for Principal
FRATERNITIES			
Alpha Rho Chi	21	144	119
Delta Upsilon	27	193	158
Phi Kappa	29	203	174
Tau Delta Tau	9	93	24
Alpha Sigma Phi	38	282	212
Phi Gamma Delta	30	195	195
Alpha Tau Omega	22	125	161
Lambda Epsilon Chi	15	105	90
Theta Alpha	35	257	198
Phi Kappa Tau	34	296	146
Total Number—10	260	1,893	1,477
SORORITIES			
Alpha Delta Theta	14	56	126
Alpha Delta Pi	18	83	151
Lambda Omega	19	112	135
Gamma Phi Beta	25	92	233
Chi Omega	21	102	171
Alpha Chi Omega	24	151	161
Pi Beta Phi	22	130	156
Delta Gamma	33	168	261
Kappa Alpha Theta	25	149	176
Total Number—9	201	1,043	1,570
Grand Total—19	461	2,936	3,047

Table II: Total number of votescast by items:

Item	Total Number Votes	Votes for Coach	Votes for Principal
FRATERNITIES			
Dress	260	107	153
Mannerisms	260	133	127
Posture	260	217	43
Smoking	260	171	89
Swearing	260	176	84
Grammar	260	105	155
Ideals	260	150	110
Sportsmanship	260	200	60
Opinions	260	120	140
Attitude to Teachers	260	147	113
Attitude Towards Parents	260	102	158
Attitude Towards Fellow Students	260	186	74
Attitude Towards Classwork	260	89	171
Total	3,380	1,903	1,477
SORORITIES			
Dress	201	59	142
Mannerisms	201	62	139
Posture	201	158	43
Smoking	201	80	121
Swearing	201	63	138
Grammar	201	36	165
Ideals	201	80	121
Sportsmanship	201	169	32
Opinions	201	47	154
Attitude Toward Teachers	201	62	139
Attitude Toward Parents	201	35	166
Ttitude Toward Fellow Students	201	150	51
Attitude Toward Classwork	201	42	159
Total	2,613	1,043	1,570
Grand Total	5,993	2,946	3,047

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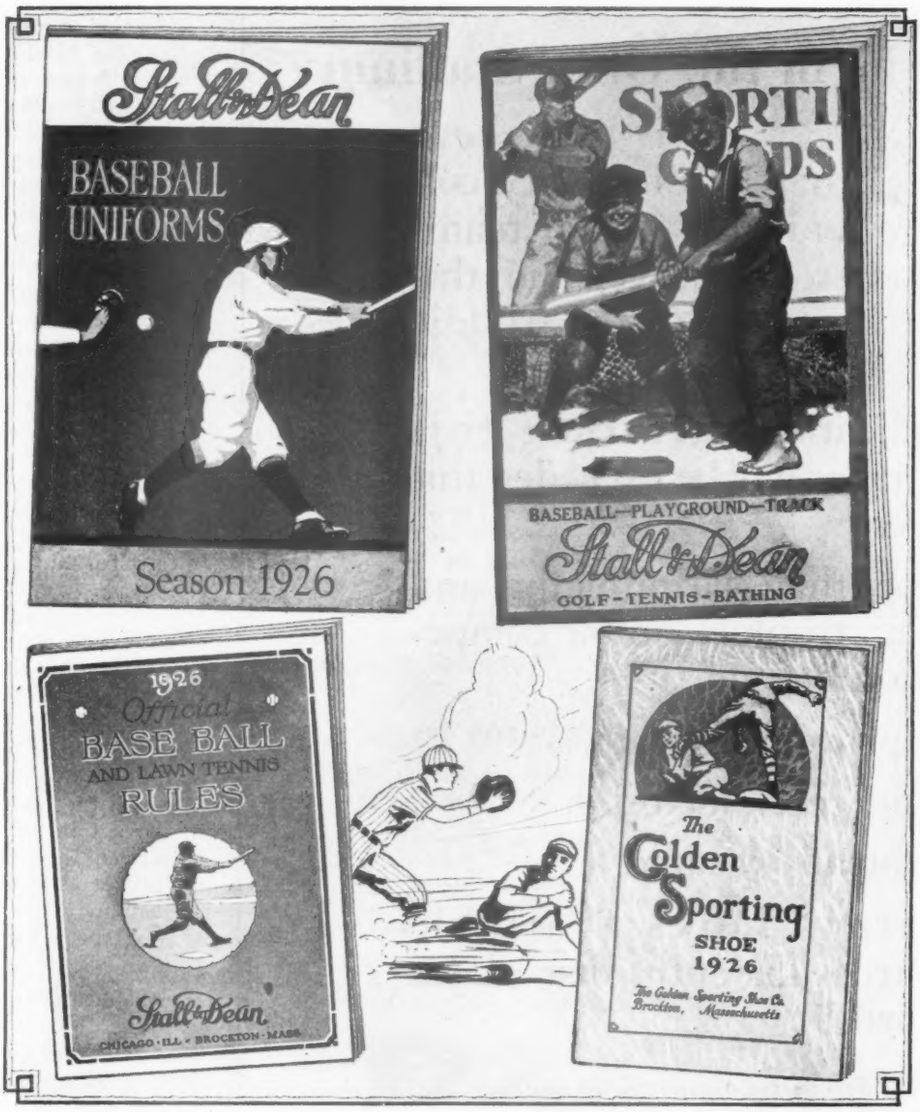

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were visited with only a few hours intervals between. At the same time nine sororities also cast their votes on the matter. The results were as follows:

Table I: Total number of votes cast on thirteen items in both fraternities and sororities:

In the ten fraternities it is seen that eight of them were composed of men who believed that they had been affected more by their high school coach than by their principal. One of the fraternities showed a tie vote and the tenth one, the only one of the entire group, voted that the principal had been the greater factor in their lives as far as the work of this investigation is concerned.

Turning to the sororities we find a very different story. As told by the data from nine organizations, with 201 girls voting, all of them decided in favor of the principal as the greater factor. The closest vote was one of 151 to 161, in which the principal received a bare ten point margin out of 312 votes cast.

And now let us see how the sororities and fraternities voted in each of the thirteen items.

As we look over these data in Table II it is seen that in the ten fraternities the coach was considered to have had the greater effect in eight of the thirteen items, the principal being the greater factor in only five, those of Dress, Grammar, Opinions, Attitudes toward parents and Attitudes toward classwork. Of these five items in only one did the principal receive an exceptionally large vote. This was in Attitudes toward classwork where the vote was 89 to 171.

Against this vote of 171, in the item in which the principal scored most heavily, is the item of posture, in which the coach scored most heavily for a total of 217 votes. Further, it is seen that the coach was given majorities as large as the principal's largest majority in four items as against the principal's one.

But the sororities voted differently. In considering the individual items it is found that in ten of the thirteen the principal received the greater number of votes, the coach getting a majority in only three items, those of Posture, Sportsmanship and Attitudes toward fellow students.

The principal was given his greatest vote in the item of Attitude toward parents with a total of 166 votes. The coach was given his greatest majority in Sportsmanship with a vote of 169, a slight edge on the vote given the principal in his heaviest scoring item.

In comparing the votes in the sororities with the votes in fraternities it is seen that in both groups the principal was judged to have had the greatest effect in five items, those of Dress, Grammar, Opinions, Attitudes toward parents and Attitudes toward classwork. The coach is given the same vote by both groups in only three items, Posture, Sportsmanship and Attitudes toward fellow students. In the first five items mentioned the principal scored 1,563 votes against 742 for the coach. In the second group of three items the coach scored 1,080 votes to only 303 for the principal.

Thus we see that with five items to score in, the principal was given only a total of votes slightly larger than the coach scored in three items so that in the eight items considered the total vote given the principal was only 47 greater than the coach, the total vote being 1,869 for the principal and 1,822 for the coach. It it noted, in connection with these eight items, that the greatest vote given the principal was in the item Attitudes toward Classwork in which he scored 330 votes. Against this is compared the item in which the coach scored the smallest number of votes, Attitudes toward fellow students, with a total of 336 votes, a greater number notwithstanding the fact that it is a comparison of the largest scoring item on the part of the principal against the smallest scoring item on the part of the coach.

The items of Mannerisms, Smoking, Swearing, Ideals and Attitudes toward teachers were divided, the fraternities voting one way and the sororities voting the other. In two of these, Smoking and Swearing, the coach received the greater number of votes and in two of them, Mannerisms and Attitudes toward other teachers, the principal received the greater number of votes. In the fifth one the vote was 230 for the coach and 231 for the principal, a margin for the principal that is so slight that it would be unfair to draw conclusions based upon it. This fifth item is the one concerning Ideals.

Interpretation of Results

1. In comparing the importance of a high school principal with a coach;

(a) The coach has the greater effect on high school boys.

(b) The principal has the greater effect on high school girls.

(c) The coach has the greater effect on both boys and girls in matters of posture, sportsmanship, attitudes towards their fellow students.

2. The large number of votes cast by girls indicating that the coach has more effect upon them than does the

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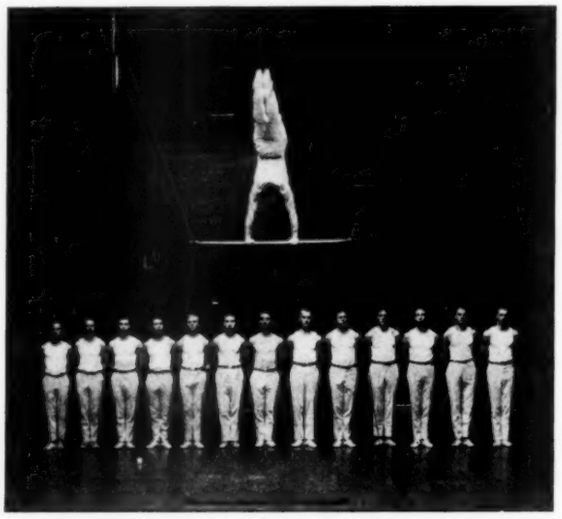

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Baseball by Berry of Springfield, with movie pictures and special lectures by Leslie Mann, Boston Braves. Both halves.

Soccer by Affleck of Springfield
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Information Address

Elmer Berry, Ed. D.,
Director Summer School
Y. M. C.A. College, Springfield Mass.

principal indicates that the effect of the coach is felt by those not in athletics as well as those in athletics.

3. If the coach is the greater factor in the lives of boys in high school, a person occupying a similar position with relation to the girls of the high school might be one of the greatest factors in their lives. Unofficial conversations held with those voting for the principal in both sororities and fraternities indicate to the investigator that many girls and a considerable number of boys were never brought in contact with the coach sufficiently to know that he was even teaching in their school.

CONCLUSIONS

1. From interpretations 1 and 2 in the preceding paragraph we conclude that the most important person in the high school as judged by his effect upon the boys is the Athletic Coach, and as judged by his effect upon the girls of the high school it is the Principal.

2. From both 1 and 2 we draw the conclusion that the principal has a very heavy responsibility in choosing a coach for his school both for his effect upon girls and boys not on athletic teams as well as for those on the teams. Both the fact that more boys are affected by the coach than by the principal and that such a large number of girls considered the coach to have had the greater effect, demands that the coach whom the principal chooses be of the highest type obtainable.

3. From item "c" under interpretation 1 we conclude that the coach has the greatest effect upon all high school pupils in the items which vitally affect and influence the aims and objectives of secondary education, i. e., Posture, which is directly related to health, Sportsmanship and Attitudes toward their fellow students.

4. From interpretation 3 in the preceding paragraph we conclude that modern development of secondary education demands that the burden indicated in paragraph 1, that of the principal being the greater factor in the lives of high school girls, be transferred to some other person on his staff such as has been done in the case of the coach with relation to the boys. The fact that many boys and girls in high school do not even know the athletic coach by sight leads us to conclude that the athletic coaches of the present spend too much time in seclusion and do not mix sufficiently with the entire student body.

5. The fifth and last conclusion is that until such a person appears who will have more effect on the high school students than does the athletic

coach at the present time, the coach is so important a factor in the lives of high school students that he must be of as high a type as any teacher in the school and that any lowering of standards for high school coaches will be followed immediately by a lowering of the standards of the entire school in nearly every way.

Big Ten and I.C.A.A.A.A. Indoor Meets

A comparison of the Big Ten and I.C. A. A. A. A. Indoor Meets shows that six events were held in common, viz, the mile run, the two mile run, the mile relay, the high jump, the pole vault and shot put. The Western Conference athletes excelled in four events and the eastern men in two. The four events in which the middle western records were better than the eastern are as follows: Kennedy of Ohio State ran the mile in 4.23 2-5 while the time made by Watters of Harvard was 4:24 6-10. Chapman of Wisconsin made the good time of 9:26 2-5 in the two mile run and Tibbetts of Harvard turned in a record of 9:30 4-5. In the high jump Burg of Chicago jumped 6 feet 3 inches while Norton of Georgetown cleared the bar at 6 feet 1¾ inches. Dauber of Iowa put the shot 46 feet 2½ inches and Plansky of Georgetown won with a put of 45 feet 6½ inches. The two events in which the eastern men excelled were the one mile relay and the pole vault. In the former Holy Cross won in 3:24 2-5 seconds while in the meet at Northwestern University the Iowa team was first in 3:30½. Bradley of Princeton vaulted 12 feet 7 inches and in the middle western meet Barnes and White of Illinois and Boyle of Iowa tied for first at 12 feet 6 inches. In the Western Conference meet the 50-yard dash, the 60-yard high hurdles, the 440-yard run and the 80-yard run are program events that are not listed in the program of the I. C. A. A. A. A. The latter, however, have the following events which are not on the Western Conference list—the 70-yard dash, the 75-yard high hurdles, the running broad jump, the 35-pound weight throw and the two-mile relay.

Following is the table in which the comparison between the records made in the two meets is shown:

Event	I.C.A.A.A.A.	Big Ten
1-mile run	4:24 6-10	4:23 2-5
2-mile run	9:30 8-10	9:26 2-5
High jump	6 ft. 1¾ in.	6 ft. 3 in.
Pole vault	12 ft. 7 in.	12 ft. 6 in.
Shot put	45 ft. 6½ in.	46 ft. 2½ in.
Mile relay	3:24 4-10	3:30 5-10

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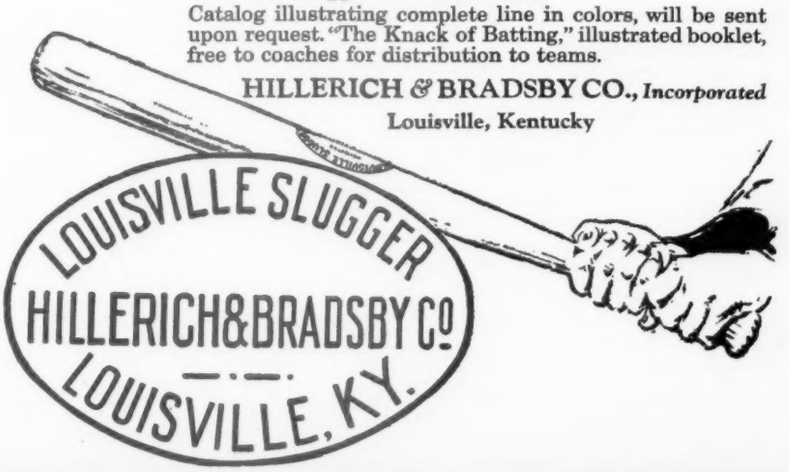

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The region has good roads and Superior is within motoring distance of "The Arrowhead Country," "Itasca State Park" (headwaters of Mississippi), "Superior National Forest," "Ten Thousand Lakes Region," "Wisconsin Land-o-Lakes," the "Boundary Waters," etc.

For further information write: SUPERIOR NORMAL COLLEGE, Coach School Department, Superior, Wisconsin.

NOTES FROM THE STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Illinois

The Illinois Bulletin No. 111 lists thirty-nine basketball tournament centers. The Board of Control is making an effort to limit the number of teams in each tournament to sixteen.

The Illinois Board of Control will this spring conduct state-wide track and field meets on May 8th, at which time the men who will be entered in the annual Interscholastic Meet held at the University of Illinois will qualify.

Wisconsin

TRACK AND FIELD

"The Board of Control considered for some time the advisability of sectioning the State into definite districts for track and field meets. The plan considered was similar to the one now used for basketball. While the plan seemed feasible and still is considered favorably, the Board felt that it would not be advisable to undertake the plan until later. The Board desired to concentrate upon other athletic features for the present and therefore postponed action on the above plan.

"The Board of Control has decided to sanction, as in the past, sectional and other meets, upon the request of Normal Schools, Colleges and high school conferences. Only one change is being made in the plan used last year and that is in relation to dates of the different meets. No sectional meet will be sanctioned between May 15 and May 29. The Annual Interscholastic is scheduled for May 29 and the Board felt that no sectional meets should be held for two weeks prior to the Annual State Meet. Eligibility blanks must be in earlier than usual for the State Meet and if major sectional events are scheduled for May 15 it will give the coaches a chance to try out their men and will, at the same time, enable them to certify all they desire to enter for the State Meet, at least ten days before the event, as required this year.

"By sectional meets are meant those promoted by Normal Schools and Colleges. Triangular meets and those promoted by high school conferences for their members will, as usual, be sanctioned on May 22.

"Sanctions are required for all meets in which more than two schools are to compete. Conferences, Normal Schools, Colleges and others who desire to conduct Track and Field Meets during the coming season should get into communication with the Secretary at an early date. The first to apply will be given date preference.

An effort will be made to eliminate, as far as possible, conflicting dates or dates which might interfere with the success of any meet."

Massachusetts

Head Master James E. Downey of the Boston Public Schools has sent in an announcement of the Massachusetts All-Students Track Meet to be held May 10-22, 1926. The events are for boys, the one hundred yard dash, high jump and broad jump; for girls, fifty yard dash, high jump and basketball throw. Following are the rules and standards:

The meet is held with the advice and co-operation of Carl L. Schrader, Supervisor of Physical Education of Massachusetts.

It is open to all public High Schools of the State. Competition is restricted to the boys and the girls of the two upper classes; that is, to pupils in Grades XI and XII. If any school wishes to carry out the same program with Grades IX and X, the reports of such activities will be published.

In order to be eligible for competition by schools, 80 per cent of the eligible enrollment must take part. For each per cent of the enrollment above 80 per cent that takes part, one-fourth of a point will be added to the school's computed average.

For the purpose of equalizing competition, the schools will be divided into classes and schools in the same class will compete against one another. Class A will be composed of schools that had a school enrollment of more than 1,000 pupils on May 1; Class B, 500 to 1,000 pupils; Class C, 100 to 500; Class D under 100.

A State certificate will be issued to each school competing with 80 per cent of the eligible enrollment. Plaques will be awarded by the State to 10 per cent of the schools for scoring the highest averages. Certificates will be awarded by the State to the 25 pupils who make the best individual total scores in which records beyond the standards will be valued above ten.

Regulations for scoring: No spikes shall be used in any event. In the Dash, timing must be done by a stop-watch. All measuring and timing must be done by a teacher. It is not proper to take advantage of the wind in running or throwing. In the High Jump a bar (not a rope) must be used; measurement is made from the middle and top of the bar. Throwing the basketball should be made from a seven-foot circle and fouls called for overstepping as in the shot put; foul throws should not be measured but disqualification on account of fouls should not be observed; the throw is

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Fourth Annual University of Kansas Relays

Lawrence, Kansas — April 17, 1926

Lawrence has *ideal weather* conditions for a track meet at this early date in April. Last season saw 3 *World Relay Records* established.

Twenty-four relays and special events for university, college, junior college, and high school classes.

Special Events	Relays		
	University	College	Junior College
100 yds. dash	¼ mile	½ mile	1 mile
120 yds. high hurdles	½ mile	1 mile	
3,000 meters run	1 mile	2 mile	
16-lb. shot put	2 mile	Medley	Open High School
Javelin throw	4 mile		½ mile
Discus throw	Medley		1 mile
Running high jump			2 mile
Running broad jump			Medley
Pole vault			

Last year 13 states were represented, with nearly 1,000 athletes from 100 universities, colleges, and preparatory schools.

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Lawrence has *the most convenient railway and highway facilities for all sections of the country,*—only 40 miles from Kansas City, the heart of America.

For entry blank particulars, write to Dr. Forrest C. Allen, Director of Athletics, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

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to be made with one hand. In the Running Broad Jump measurement should be made from the take-off to the nearest break in the ground made by any part of the body.

A period of at least five weeks practice should precede the recording of achievements.

The points are to be scored as follows:

Boys' Events

	100 Yds.	Running Broad	Running High	
10	11 2/5 secs.	17 ft.	5 ft.	10
9	12 secs.	16 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	9
8	12 3/5 secs.	16 ft.	4 ft. 5 in.	8
7	13 1/5 secs.	15 ft.	4 ft. 2 in.	7
6	13 4/5 secs.	14 ft.	4 ft.	6
5	14 2/5 secs.	13 ft.	3 ft. 10 in.	5
4	15 secs.	12 ft.	3 ft. 8 in.	4
3	16 secs.	11 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.	3
2	17 secs.	10 ft.	3 ft. 3 in.	2
1 point for an accomplishment poorer than above				1

Girls' Events

	50 Yds.	Basketball Throw	Running High	
10	7 2/5 secs.	60 ft.	4 ft.	10
9	7 4/5 secs.	56 ft.	3 ft. 11 in.	9
8	8 1/5 secs.	53 ft.	3 ft. 10 in.	8
7	8 3/5 secs.	50 ft.	3 ft. 8 in.	7
6	9 secs.	47 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.	6
5	9 2/5 secs.	44 ft.	3 ft. 4 in.	5
4	9 4/5 secs.	40 ft.	3 ft. 1 in.	4
3	10 1/5 secs.	35 ft.	2 ft. 10 in.	3
2	10 3/5 secs.	30 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	2
1 point for an accomplishment poorer than above				1

Texas

Ray B. Henderson, Athletic Director of the League Bureau Extension Division, writes as follows regarding the Texas basketball tournaments:

"It may be of interest to you to know that 911 schools have entered Interscholastic League basketball competition in Texas this year. The winners in the various county tournaments are holding this week district tournaments in twenty-six districts. The district winners engage in bi-district contests. The bi-district winners are eligible for the State Tournament."

Longevity of Athletes

Princeton University has recently issued some statistics regarding the class of 1875, which should be of interest to all who are interested in the longevity of athletes. Twenty varsity athletes in this class were members of the football, baseball, track, crew and gym team. Of those twenty men ten or fifty per cent are alive today. Only twenty-one per cent, however, of the non-athletes in this class still survive. Five of the nine men of the class who were members of the first football team are now alive. This should help to refute the argument that the strong die young.

Other statistics show that the names of three of the six students who stood highest in the class are found in "Who's Who" while the names of four of the varsity athletes are also listed in "Who's Who."

Questions on Relay Racing

A number of questions arise each year which must be answered by the managing committee of the different relay meets. Some of these are specifically covered by the rules and others are not answered so clearly. The questions that most frequently come up are the following:

Question: May a member of a relay team run two heats in the same race?

Answer: No.

Question: May the order of running in the race be changed after the race is started?

Answer: This is a matter to be decided by the management in charge of the relay meet. In most cases it is not permitted.

Question: What is the length of the touch-off zone?

Answer: Twenty yards, namely, ten yards on each side of the starting line.

Question: May the second, third or fourth man on a relay team start beyond the touch-off zone and run up with his team mate who is just finishing his station in the race provided the man who is to receive the baton does not get it until he is inside the touch-off zone?

Answer: He is not permitted to start beyond the touch-off zone.

Question: If a runner finishes without the baton should his team be disqualified?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Is a coach permitted to stand at the finish mark and to give his runners their time by quarters?

Answer: The coach is not permitted to do this but it is customary for one of the officials to call out the time by quarters or halves in the race. A coach should be permitted to request one of the timers or other officials to announce the time by quarters. However, this announcement should be made for the benefit of all the competitors and not for the benefit of any individual runner alone.

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A Survey of Sports

A careful study of sports in the different sections of the country shows that Basketball leads all others by twenty-seven per cent.

A questionnaire mailed by the National Amateur Athletic Federation to the schools of the country brought in many interesting replies. Inasmuch as most of the three thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight replies were from schools where the JOURNAL is read, the results of this study are herewith presented.

The Major Sports

TABLE I

Total of the United States
(with percentages)

Section	No. of Replies	Foot-ball	Base-ball	Basket-ball	Track
New England.....	176	115	163	145	106
Middle Atlantic	493	329	390	443	337
South Eastern....	289	225	226	261	162
Middle West 1,773		949	1,083	1,681	1,095
Missouri Valley..	539	366	209	503	405
South Western....	195	148	124	184	153
Western	303	237	246	287	227
	3,768	2,369	2,441	3,504	2,485
Percentage		63	65	93	66

Table No. I is a summary of the major sports throughout the country. Basketball is maintained in ninety-three per cent of the schools reporting; sixty-six per cent have inter-scholastic or inter-collegiate track teams; sixty-five per cent carry on school or college baseball and sixty-three per cent have football.

Although no statistics of this kind are available for any period in the past, it is safe to assume that a few years ago baseball was the most popular sport. Many of our readers have even in their present positions seen baseball wane in popularity and basketball advance rapidly. Since the cost of equipping a football squad is a considerable item and since the squads must be relatively large, it is easy to understand why many of the smaller schools cannot support football as an inter-institutional game, and thus the sixty-three percentage may be explained. Track is rapidly becoming a more popular sport and will no doubt continue to increase as the great relay meets throughout the country keep on growing. Furthermore, track does not require any number of participants. Even the small high school may be represented in its state tournament by one man.

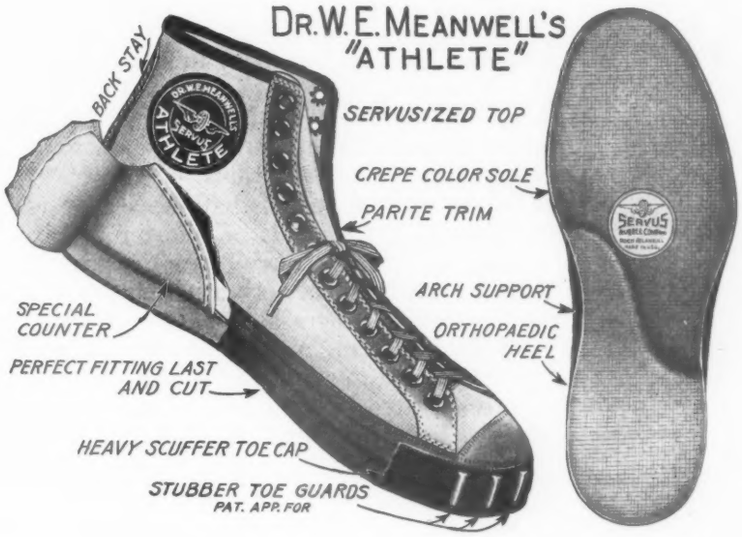
The growth of basketball has been so rapid in the last fifteen years and received so many affirmative votes on the questionnaires that it is to be regretted the question did not read "The sport that showed the greatest popularity in 1925" (State your reason).

No doubt among the many reasons advanced there would be: "Our school is rather small but we can very easily get up two basketball squads." "Our boys like basketball. It is a hard, vigorous game with plenty of contact."

"Basketball has been backed by different State High School Associations that have organized district and state tournaments."

"Basketball is the major winter sport."

"The action in basketball is very fast and the spec-



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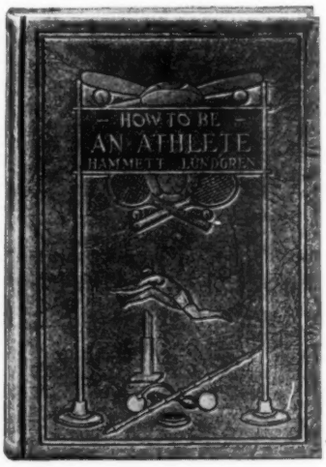

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tators get a thrill every time a basket is made. Consequently the game is becoming increasingly popular with the spectators."

It is more difficult to account for the fact that baseball, once a popular sport in our colleges and high schools, has fallen below basketball and track. Many in filling out the special question on baseball volunteered information as to the reason for the decline of baseball in their institutions.

Some have suggested that the season is too short. Of course the season is no shorter now than it was twenty years ago when more boys played baseball than participated in any other sport in the schools and colleges. Others have suggested that baseball is not self-supporting now that interest has declined but they neglected to state why interest had declined.

A few stated that school and college baseball being inferior to professional baseball had lost ground and then there are those who have come to look upon baseball as a business and not as a sport.

A further study of the replies by sections was found interesting. The New England section with a percentage of 92% showed the greatest percent of any section playing baseball—82% per cent participated in basketball, 65% in football and 60% in track. The Middle Atlantic section proved basketball with an 89% vote the most popular, baseball second 79%, track third 68%, and football 66%. The southeast showed similar order of popularity—basketball 90%, baseball 78%, football 77% and track 55%. The middle west and Missouri Valley sections reported a 93% maintenance for basketball and both had track second. The middle west put baseball third while the Missouri Valley section gave it only a 38% vote. This was the very lowest percentage found in any section for any one of the four sports. The southwest ranked basketball first, track second, football third and baseball fourth. The far west gave basketball the first place, baseball second, football third and track fourth, and it may further be said of this section that in a comparison of all major sports it showed a five per cent greater activity than in any other section.

New England Section

State	No. of Replies	Football	Baseball	Basketball	Track
Maine	48	22	44	40	19
New Hampshire	6	5	6	6	5
Vermont	7	5	7	7	7
Massachusetts	76	60	71	58	53
Connecticut	31	17	27	27	16
Rhode Island	8	6	8	7	6
	176	115	163	145	106

Middle Atlantic Section

State	No. of Replies	Football	Baseball	Basketball	Track
New York	205	119	175	195	123
Pennsylvania	193	150	136	176	147
Delaware	5	2	5	3	4
New Jersey	53	47	49	48	36
Dist. of Columbia	6	5	5	5	5
Maryland	31	6	20	16	22
	493	329	390	443	337

Southeastern Section

State	No. of Replies	Football	Baseball	Basketball	Track

Virginia	16	9	12	12	7
West Virginia	20	18	13	20	16
Kentucky	30	19	19	27	10
Tennessee	39	33	36	37	19
North Carolina	17	13	16	17	12
South Carolina	21	17	17	19	10
Mississippi	43	34	31	37	30
Alabama	49	40	40	43	18
Georgia	42	32	32	37	34
Florida	12	10	10	12	6
	289	225	226	261	162

Middle West Section

State	No. of Replies	Foot-ball	Base-ball	Basket-ball	Track
Minnesota	134	91	77	128	76
Iowa	323	166	199	323	185
Wisconsin	54	38	33	50	36
Illinois	295	165	130	274	225
Michigan	208	135	165	186	121
Indiana	278	74	194	263	125
Ohio	354	215	229	334	229
Missouri	127	65	56	123	98
	1,773	949	1,083	1,681	1,095

Missouri Valley Section

State	No. of Replies	Foot-ball	Base-ball	Basket-ball	Track
Kansas	219	152	84	208	176
Nebraska	75	57	28	69	54
Colorado	52	39	27	51	43
Wyoming	12	10	3	12	9
South Dakota	105	64	38	100	70
North Dakota	37	21	21	35	25
Montana	39	23	8	28	28
	539	366	209	503	405

Southwestern Section

State	No. of Replies	Foot-ball	Base-ball	Basket-ball	Track
Louisiana	29	16	16	25	15
Arkansas	25	23	18	23	23
Texas	40	33	36	40	35
Oklahoma	90	66	50	85	75
New Mexico	11	10	4	11	5
	195	148	124	184	153

Western Section

State	No. of keplies	Foot-ball	Base-ball	Basket-ball	Track
Arizona	15	14	13	15	13
Utah	9	7	2	9	8
Idaho	27	21	16	26	19
Washington	47	40	38	47	39
Oregon	35	30	30	34	24
California	167	123	147	154	123
Nevada	3	2	0	2	1
	303	237	246	287	227

Increase or Decrease of Interest in Baseball

Section	1925 compared to 1924: Schools Reporting *Increase*	1925 compared to 1924: Schools Reporting *Decrease*	Last five years: Schools Reporting *Increase*	Last five years: Schools Reporting *Decrease*
New England	102	35	68	30
Middle Atlantic	207	139	135	90
South Eastern	111	87	66	78
Middle West	665	556	344	438
Missouri Valley	118	197	62	150
South West	62	82	32	43
Western	151	86	69	72
	1,416	1,182	776	901

It will be noted from the above table that the interest in baseball was more marked last year than in the five year period preceding.

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Relay Meets Inaugurate Track Season

(*Continued from Page 10*)

Program of Events for 1926 Marquette Relays

WISCONSIN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Open to Wisconsin High Schools who are members of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association

1. Sprint Relay—440 yards.
2. Mile Relay.
3. Medley Relay—220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, mile.
4. Two Miles.

WISCONSIN CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to Wisconsin High Schools in Class B who are members of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association

1. 880 Yards Relay—Each man to run 220 yards.
2. Medley Relay—220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, mile.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Limited to schools from state members of the National Federation

1. Medley Relay—440 yds., 110 yds., 440 yds.
2. 880 yd. Relay.
3. Mile Relay.
4. Four Mile Relay.

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to Parochial or Private High Schools

1. Medley Relay—1st man runs 440 yds.
   2nd man runs 220 yds.
   3rd man runs 880 yds.
   4th man runs mile.
2. Half Mile Relay—Each man to run 220 yds.
3. Two Mile Relay—Each man to run 440 yds.
4. Mile Relay—Each man to run 440 yds.

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   3rd man runs 880 yds.
   4th man runs mile.
2. Half Mile Relay—Each man to run 220 yds.
3. Two Mile Relay—Each man to run 440 yds.
4. Mile Relay—Each man to run 440 yds.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL RELAY

Open to the Elementary Schools of Wisconsin (Two Divisions)

440 yd. Relay—Each boy to run 110 yds.

SPECIAL RELAY

Open to Chicago Catholic High Schools

880 yd. Relay—Each man to run 220 yds.

SPECIAL EVENTS (Open)

Open to accredited High Schools who are members of their respective High School Associations

100 yard dash	Running high jump
120 yard high hurdles	Shot put
Pole vault	Discus
Running broad jump	Javelin

SPECIAL EVENTS

Open to parochial or private High Schools.

100 yard dash	Running high jump
120 yard high hurdles	Shot put
Pole vault	Discus
Running broad jump	Javelin

SPECIAL EVENTS

Open to Academies and Preparatory Schools.

100 yard dash	Running high jump
120 yard high hurdles	Shot put
Pole vault	Discus
Running broad jump	Javelin

The Lakewood High School Relay Meet

In 1923 the Lakewood High School Relay Meet, Lakewood, Ohio, was instituted. That year twenty-one schools with three hundred and ninety-one individuals entered the meet. The meet has grown until thirty-five or more schools now enter teams annually in this meet, and George

D. Corneal, Director of Athletics at Lakewood High School, who started the games to boost track athletics in Ohio may well feel proud of his success.

NEW RECORDS MADE IN THE 1925 MEET

120 high hurdles (on grass)—E Kunkle (Lakewood) 16s
880 freshman relay—Lakewood 1m.43 2-5s
1 mile relay (Class B)—Rocky River 3m.46 2-5s
1 mile midwest—Lakewood 3m.31 1-5s
1½ mile relay—West High (Akron) 6m.19 2-5s
4 mile relay—Lakewood 20m.7 3-5s
Distance medley—Glenville 11m.52s
Broad jump—Mueller (Lakewood) 20ft.3in
Shot put—Raskowski (East Cleveland) 43ft.4¼in
Pole vault—Davidson (West High, Akron) 11ft.4½in

The Emerson High School Relay Meet

George F. Veenker, Athletic Director of Emerson High School, Gary, Indiana, has announced that he will conduct the annual Emerson High School Relay Meet this year April 24th. Last year forty schools from three states entered over five hundred boys in the Gary meet. The indications are that the meet this year will be very successful.

The April Journal a Relay Meet Special

It is planned that each year the April number of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL will be made a Relay Meet Special. This year an attempt has been made to mention all of the important relay meets. The request is hereby issued to the managers of the various relay meets that will be held this year that they send accurate returns of the meets together with action pictures to the ATHLETIC JOURNAL as soon after the completion of the meets as possible.

The Journal believes that the rapid growth in popularity of track and field athletics is largely due to the influence of the relay meets now being held. We hope that more meets will be started and that those now being promoted will continue to grow in size and quality. The Journal will do everything possible to help increase interest in the relay meets.—Editor's note.

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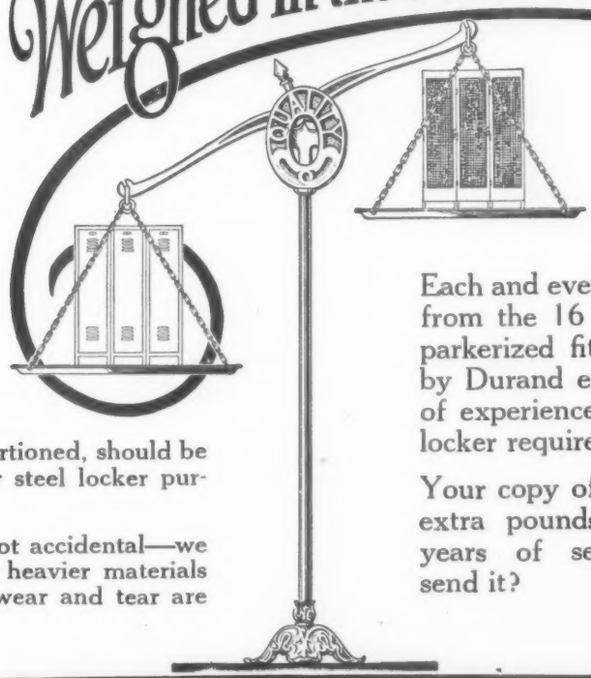

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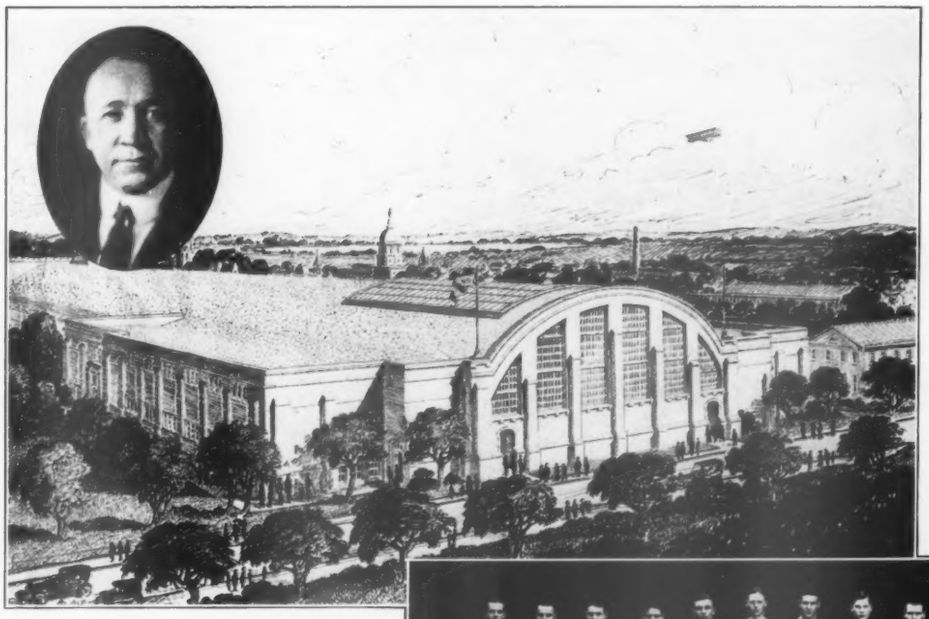

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